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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Poetry.

For the Iredell Express.

Goodbye.

BY MINNIE MONS.

Goodbye!
I heard it once in a glad, happy hour.
And little thought we that a cloud might lower;
A transient shadow passed, but joy was there,
As each for each reped a future fair.
Time sped—we met again:
Death, with ring death, had rudely laid his hand
Upon that father's brow. A joyous band
Was quickly rent, and felt the crushing blight,
While the freed spirit sought a region bright.

Goodbye!
I heard it oft amid a brilliant throng,
Spirits were serving, linked by friendship strong,
A while weld swiftly passed in Learning's halls,
But now must part and heed Fate's ruthless calls.
We're gone—some far away:
Another May will come with richest off'rings fair,
And o'er earth shed its love and beauty rare.
Some of that number 'neath a mound may sleep,
And flowers above their sweet vigils keep.

Goodbye!
Still that loved tone calls forth a weary sigh,
For lifeless now is a once speaking eye,
But like a lost note from some broken lute,
It cheers the drooping heart and then is mute.
Sweet word, to mortals given!
'Tis soothing music to the stricken soul,
Though paths diverge we all behold one goal.
Shadows and sunshine make up life, then leave the past,
And live in hope of happiness at last.

May 28th, 1859.

Miscellaneous.

From the Spirit of 76.

The Heroine of Trenton—A Tale of the Revolution.

BY M. WORTHLY BENTON.

During that memorable period in which the venerable handful, armed with the panoply of a fixed purpose, and overshadowed by the smile of approving heaven, stood face to face with the chivalry of a disciplined and warlike nation, and the portals of 177– were swung back upon many a blood-stained hillside, and many a hero's grave, brother stood against brother, and father against son, while not unfrequently from amid the sacred precincts of her fireside circle, which had been maintained only with a libation of heart's-blood, gentle woman braved the storm of conflict and herself received the mortal wounds to shield the hearts of those she loved.

In the vicinity of the limpid Delaware, at this period, stood the homestead of Roger Wilmot, an easy country gentleman, with quite a numerous family of sons, every one of whom abided by the precepts of their father and looked for advancement from the crowned despot of the mother country.

The consort of Col. Wilmot, however, was the daughter of one of the most patriotic veterans of the times, and despite the toryism of her household, maintained at heart the rebel's faith, and eagerly promoted it whenever a clandestine opportunity presented itself. But the pride and pet of the family was a graceful and flashing-eyed daughter, just entering her eighteenth spring, tender-hearted, affectionate, but the true daughter of the patriotic mother, despising whatever and whoever dared compromise the freedom of her native land.

When active strife engaged the confederates on either side, Col. Wilmot and their sons threw their meed of assistance on that of the British, and turned the sacred refuge of their home into a barrack for the voluptuaries of the English army, and not only obliged the beautiful maiden to wait upon the bacchanalian corps, but even pledged her hand in marriage to one of the British officers. It was Christmas eve of 1776, and in the spacious drawing room of Col. Wilmot, Col. Rahl and a half score of his subordinates were making merry over their wine, and telling stories of adventure, both in love and war. Wilmot and his eldest son sat at the board while ever and anon, as if afraid his guests would censure his hospitality, called upon his fair daughter to fill the brimmers of the rioters, and rallying her when she came blushing before them with—

"Ah, you demure piece! you must be drilled in the art of winning the hearts of brave men. Col. Rahl likes a black eye and raven curl, and still better when the fair hand of the same owner can hold the delicious goblet to his lips, or ever taste the bewildering nectar herself. Come, come, Lottie! what ails you? When this little skirmish is over and the rebels have been taugh subjection, Col. Rahl, you know, will retire to his residence in old England, covered with honors, and Lottie, you must secure his heart and a claim by his fireside. I'm determined upon it."

Miss Wilmot naturally regarded her father with filial attention, yet whenever her eyes dwelt upon the bloated features of the swaggering soldier she could scarcely restrain her disgust or contempt; and tho' desirous to please her father, cared but little for the compliments of the sensual guests. As these convivialities increased, however, Charlotte seemed suddenly to throw aside her reserve, and mingle more cordially among the officers, much to the delight of her parent, who knew nothing of the stratagem that was framing within her mind. Col. Rahl was evidently much flattered by the attentions of the beautiful girl, and amid his wine made love to her with the most commendable gallantry; and when Col. Wilmot retired, when the night was somewhat advanced, he gave strict injunctions to the plotting girl not to leave any thing undone to augment the infatuation of the jolly officer. Again and again she filled the goblets of the bewildered guests, and received their curses with a cordial smile.

One by one the soldiers shrunk in utter intoxication into benumbed slumber, or staggered to their quarters elsewhere and left Col. Rahl to be entertained by the lovely Miss Wilmot.

So deep was he in his cups, that he grew so careless of consequences that he unfolded all his future to the fair girl, and all the rules marked out for the coming campaign, and even the plan of their next day's march, to surprise Washington and the rebel troops. Charlotte's dark eye gleamed while she listened to the avowal of the inebriated Colonel, which was mingled with so much startling truth. And when, in a drunken lethargy, he bowed his head upon his arm, she made good her retreat from the apartment, and without stopping to unfold the daring attempt she was soon to make, she flew to the stable, clasped the bridle about the neck of a young colt, which but once before had ever felt the weight of a human burden, and wrapping her simple mantle about her head, sprang to its back and dashed off across the fields in the direction of the Delaware river, upon whose opposite shores Gen. Washington was encamped with the American army. The night was excessively cold, and to add to her discomfort the snow began to fall in thickening masses, and obscuring the pathway of the heroic girl; still with the noble incentive of aiding the patriot cause, and saving from the sword of the oppressor the brave hearts that were enrolled with Washington, she stretched forward despite the cold that thickened about her.

At length the roaring of the swollen Delaware broke on her ear, as it went tumbling its broken ice and foaming tide along. Still she urged her steed to the brink, and, waiting but a moment to arrange her drapery, she drew up her reins and urged her horse into the tide.

The footing was uncertain, and the steed that bore her time and again stumbled beneath her weight; yet an Arm that "stills the raging of the seas" and "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," seemed to be her especial guardian in that eventful scene. And here was another difficulty—when she had forded the stream, so wild with enthusiasm had she been, that she had never doubted the possibility of landing, and she found the banks so steep and so slippery with the new fall of snow, that it seemed fruitless to urge her horse to attempt it; but giving the bridle to her steed, she allowed him to pursue his own course, and ere long she stood terra firma; and tho' pallid with cold, reined the dripping charger towards the camp fire, which burned like a dim star in the distance. The space was soon overpassed that separated the heroine from the heroes, and Charlotte Wilmot bounded into the camp, with her black curls flying in the wind and her white robe floating across the loins of her exhausted horse. One sentinel kept guard around the slumbering patriots, for it was midnight, and the panoply of "unfortunate war" had been laid aside, that the weary might bathe themselves in repose.

The guardsman was somewhat startled at the beautiful and dashing phantom, but when she called him aside and whispered the glowing and all-important tidings she had extorted by stratagem, his surprise grew into admiration, and, placing her beside a fire, and even bestowing his military cloak to protect her shoulders from the wintry wind, he hastened to arouse General Washington, and detail to him the heroism of the beautiful maiden, and the all-important tidings which affected them all.

The General could hardly believe the testimony of the soldier, and must satisfy himself from the lips of one described to be so surpassingly lovely. Conviction, however, forced itself upon his mind at the modest revelation of Charlotte Wilmot, while his lips paid a compliment to his heart, and breathed out to her with a *suave* smile, "that the weakest and loveliest were always the buckler and safeguard of the strong, and a woman's will more potent than any entrenchment of granite; and, though Col. Rahl was his enemy, he exalted his good taste in choosing so beautiful a confidante—for who could deny so fair, intelligent and lovely a maiden?"

Soon the camp was all confusion—sleep was driven away at the thought of gaining ground—and every soldier a cavalier at heart, though rude the heart might be, felt a leaping pride to follow out the signal cry to victory, when it was given by one so beautiful and heroic Charlotte Wilmot's name and beauty flew from mouth to mouth throughout the camp, and every soldier seemed to take a particular pride in appearing the most intrepid and the most impatient for the onset.

And when, at dead of night, through the cold and snow, Washington led his patriot troops across the Delaware by stealth, and threw the torch into the sleeping camp of the enemy, Charlotte Wilmot went with him, wrapped about with a soldier's cloak, and mounted on her own black steed.

It is needless to unfurl the blood-stained banner of '76, and tell you of the new blemishes left there by the act of that Christmas eve, or seek to recall for your ears the loud huzza "when that red field was won," for it is a household hymn throughout our great republic. And only those who have been kindled into hope again when its last sad spark seemed trampled out, can anticipate the renewing of a new life throughout the despairing soldiery of '76, from the Shekinnale of victory that settled above Trenton that eventful day.

Charlotte Wilmot, the "Christmas Lottie" of the soldiers, had become the "bright particular star" that beamed along their difficult pathway, and the sentinel of the Delaware camp allowed her to lead his heart away, or as the brother officers expressed it, "allowed her to put it on with his cloak, and he had been shivering ever since."

One conflict opened the gateway for another, and amid the wounded and the dying at Monmouth we see the heroine binding the bruised and receiving the last sad sigh of the dying.

Col. Mercer, by whose side Christmas Lottie had ridden, and under whose gallant protection she had escaped many of the rigors attendant upon one so delicate in so inclemant a season, was struck by a missile of death, which sent his leaping blood over her own stainless garments, yet steadfast to her purpose of soothing and ministering, she bandaged his wounds with her own mantle, and held his head upon her breast when his freed spirit ascended to the "God of Battles," and to the Patriot's reward, and then folding him in his war-cloak and taking one precious lock from his brow to send to his young wife, she baptized the patriot with her tears, and obeyed the call of duty to the death scene of another.

Among the enemies slain, the beautiful maiden recognized the pallid brow of her sire, and above it she hung with the devotion and regret that none save a daughter could bestow. And when the order to "march" was given, it was, at her own request, and under an escort of her own selection, that the "author of her being" was placed on a bier, and borne over the hills to the homestead of her childhood.

The sentinel, actuated by the noble spirit of the young heroine, emulated all others in bravery and intrepidity, and believed himself rewarded for the hardest day's contest, when on the green, at nightfall when the patriot soldiers called forth the village maidens to join in the dance, he was allowed to claim "Christmas Lottie" for his partner.

Not long after Miss Wilmot doffed the military cloak and retired to her home on the Delaware, and from that retirement watched with eagerness the progress of the contest, and in many ways aided and administered to its furtherance.

With an inward satisfaction at her own shrewdness, and a quiet pleasure mingled with some sprightly merriment, over the former avowal of Col. Rahl, especially when the downfall of his undertaking rendered the footing of the British hirelings unsafe and ruinous.

At length the campaign drew nearer to its close, and the hero of many a hard fought battle, appointed to an eligible command in the army, and confident of the success of the cause, the young sentinel oft came to the home of the beautiful Miss Wilmot, and received a promise of her hand, when the country had no longer need of her strong arm.

And much is related of the brilliant loveliness of the beautiful bride, and the gallant nobleness of the happy bridegroom, as well as the pleasure of the brave father of his country, who laid aside his spear and sword to engage in the festivities of the wedding of *Christmas Lottie, the Heroine of Trenton.*

"Sperits is a Blessin."

Brothers Crump and Noel were members of the church, and both clever, honest men who paid their taxes and debts as the same annually accrued, with a regularity at once Christian and commendable. If when the settling day came round, Brother Noel was 'short,' Brother Crump was sure to be in funds, and on the other hand, it almost seemed providential how, if Brother Crump fell behind, Brother Noel always had a surplus. Thus, borrowing from and lending to each other, worshipping at the same church and living a mile apart, an intimacy gradually ripened between them; so at least they did not hesitate to speak in the frankest and most familiar manner to each other, even in regard to their respective foibles.

Now, it came to pass that brother Crump, during the liveliest period of the cotton season, drove into Wetumpka and disposed of his 'crop' of ten bales, at the very fair price of twelve and a half cents per pound. It was more than he expected, and as the world was easy with him, he determined to invest, and did actually invest a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the cotton, in a barrel of western whisky, paying therefor at the rate of precisely two pounds of middling cotton for one gallon of 'do.' whisky.

Of course it was 'narrated in the settlement,' that old Crump had bought a whole barrel, and after a few weeks, people began to observe that his nose grew redder and his eyes more moist. The idea that Brother Crump was 'drinking too much,' diffused itself in the neighborhood, until, as one might say, it became epidemical. People talked and talked—more especially 'what few of other denominations of Christian there were thereabout.'

Brother Noel was 'sore troubled' at the scandal, and more especially regretted the injury it brought to society at Sharon. So one morning he stepped over to Brother Crump's and found the old man in a doze in the little porch.

'Wont you take a dram?' asked Brother Crump, as soon as he was made aware of the presence of his neighbor.

'Why, yes; I'm not agin a dram when a body wants it.'

Brother Crump got his bottle, and the friends took a dram apiece.

'Don't you think, Brother Noel,' said Crump, 'that sperits is a blessin?'

'Yes,' replied Noel, 'sperits is a blessin' that some of us abuses.'

'Well, now, brother Noel, who do you think abuses the blessin?'

'Well, it is hard to say—but people talk—don't you think that you drink a little too much, Brother Crump?'

'It is hard to say,' returned Crump. 'Sometimes I've thought I was a drinkin' too much, and then agin I'd think *maybe not.* What is man? A weak *worrum* of the dust! So I left it to the Lord to say whether I was a goin' too far in sperits. I put the whole 'sponsibility on him; I prayed of I was drinkin' too much, for him to take away my appetite for sperits.'

Here Brother Noel groaned very piously, and asked:

'What, then, Brother Crump?'

'And,' replied Crump, 'I've prayed that prayer three times, and he hain't done it. So I'm clear of the 'sponsibility, any way.'

'The Lord's will be done!' ejaculated Noel, and after taking another dram, he went home, thinking all the way how cleverly Brother Crump had cleared the responsibility.

"Sweet Home."

BY ELSIE ELLWOOD.

"Home again," after the years of wandering! How it thrills my heart."
—*Epistle from a friend.*

Home again! "Home again from a foreign shore." Home again after years of absence, toil and travel. Home again to the old roof tree. Ten years since I have stood beneath its sheltering dome! Ten years has the moss been creeping slowly o'er its old roof. Ten years older are the poplars, guarding like sentinels, the old mansion.—Ah! one, my favorite one, the tallest, into whose topmost branches I climbed on my birth-day, prouder of my exploit than when, in after years I stood on the highest peak of the Alps, that one has naught but brown, leafless trunk remaining.

The lightning's stroke has shivered it. And has the—time stroke left unscathed those friends, the companions of my childhood, who sported with me 'neath the shade of the old poplars? Ten years has the lilac tree by the gate given its sweet scented spires to the breezes of May. Ten years has the long orchard back of the house showered its wealth of delicious fruit. Ten years whiter are the locks on my father's temples, ten years deeper the wrinkles on my mother's brow.

Old Ponto don't know me now; that low, surly growl is the welcome he gives a stranger. Little does he imagine the traveler is the young master he used to follow day after day through the old woods, scenting out the minutest trace of game. Time has written furrows on that young master's brow, old fellow, and stiffened thy once lithe limbs, too.

Home again! but there is one voice missing from the chorus of welcomes. A soft, silvery voice. One form absent from the fireside group; a form I left full of life and joyousness. Time's stroke has not left loved ones untouched. Death's stroke has felled the fairest one a brother ever loved. My May, my darling sister. Why could you not have lived to welcome this hour of my return? You bade "God bless me," when we parted. Ah! little thought I then, the blue violets would be growing over thy grave ere I returned.

There is no love so pure, so eloquent, as a sister's love. No prayers, save a mother's, more fervent than a sister's prayers. No sacrifice a sister will not make for a beloved brother. And how often we cast off that affection, deeming it but a trifle, a woman's weakness. In life's journey there is many a time, when we would gladly lay our heads upon that sister's breast, and in her love and tenderness, forget aught else existed.

When death has claimed the loved one, when the love-light of the eyes is dimmed, when the words of affection come no more, oh! then do we remember all, the slightest tenderness, all the hasty words and selfish acts; then does every trivial thing we ever did so cause that fond heart-pain, rush upon us, cutting with remorse's two-edged dagger in the heart. Then do we vainly wish we could have had, if only for one hour, to have begged forgiveness, and read it in those loving eyes, ere the light went out forever.

Too often do we forget when we thoughtlessly wound the heart of some loving friend, by an impatient word or hasty act, that it may soon be too late to ask their forgiveness.

The bitterness of grief is robbed of half its sting, if there come to the memory no time when we ruthlessly planted a thorn in the heart that now lies pulseless in the grave.

Home again! but it is only for a little time, and on again into the battle of life. One look at the old homestead and the family group clustered there, and we are away. But it has been a bright spot in love's drama; we may never see another like it, but the memory of this short visit to the old place, will cling like ivy to the breast for coming years.

Some one has said: "Mother, Home and Heaven are the most beautiful words in the English language." We believe them, be aye, we know they are.

Mother! there is no heart in the land, that ever knew a mother's love, that does not bound at the mention of the word. A criminal was condemned to die; the morrow's sun would shine upon a form quivering between heaven and earth, to satisfy his country's laws. A man of God entered his cell, hoping to touch his obstinate heart, the good man spoke of his mother.—A pearly tear swelled up the story eye of the condemned, at the mention of that name.

"My mother," he said, his voice trembling, "my mother! O, that *she* should hear of my end. It will break her heart—I was her pride, her only one, and how have I repaid that love to-morrow's sun will tell. I care not for the gibes of the populace, I care not for what the rabble will say, but I do care that my poor old mother should hear that her son ended his days on the scaffold," and the hard, stern man bowed his head and wept. He had stood unmoved among the gapings crowds of the court room; he could bear the disgrace of a public execution, but that his mother should hear of all this, was more than he could endure. That word crushed the cold, stern nature bowing it in tenderness.

And thus it often is; many a youth has been saved from evil by the memory of his mother's love and counsel.

Said a young man to me, one who had just returned from California unscathed by the polluting vices that infest that golden land:

"I was tempted to gamble, and to drink; once my hand was upon hard-earned money to stake it all on the throw of the dice, but there rushed over me at that moment, such a tide of home memories I stopped, rushed from the gilded saloon, and stand here with no act of my life I would blush to have my mother know."

There is many a one who has been kept from evil through the same kindly influences. How careful we ought then to be, to cultivate those home-feelings that twine so closely around the heart. Forget not amid the strife for lucre, the cares of business, the "Old House at Home," and steal as often as possible to pay, if only a short visit, to the home circle. It will prevent the rust from growing too thickly over the heart, and green the ivy of remembrance. We shall be better, purer, holier, for this home love; better fitted to enter the Home above.

Radical Cure.

The wedding was over, the guests had departed, and the happy pair had retired to their chamber, and were snugly ensconced in bed, when Jack, in the course of a quiet conversation with his wife, unwittingly alluded to his favorite subject by casually speaking of himself as being a democrat.

'What!' exclaimed she; turning sharply and suddenly toward him, 'are you a democrat?'

'Yes, madam,' replied Jack, delighted with the idea of having a patient listener to his long restrained oratory. 'Yes, madam, I am a democrat, a real Jeffersonian democrat, attached to the great progressive party, a regular out and outer, doubly dyed and twisted in the wool.'

'Just double and twist yourself out of this bed, then,' interrupted his wife; 'I am a whig, I am, and will never sleeep with any man professing the doctrine you do!'

Jack was speechless from absolute amazement. That the very wife of his bosom should prove a traitor, was horrible! she must be jesting. He remonstrated—but in vain; tried persuasion—'twas useless—entreaty—'twas no go. She was in sober earnest, and the alternative left him was a prompt renunciation of his heresy or to a separate bed in another room. Jack didn't hesitate. To abjure the great and established doctrines of his party, to renounce his allegiance to the faith that had become identified with his very being, to surrender those glorious principles which had grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength, to the mere whim and caprice of a woman, was utterly ridiculous and absurd, and he threw himself from the bed and prepared to leave the room.

As he was leaving the door his wife screamed out to him—

'I say, my dear, when you repent your heresy and your past errors, just knock at my door, and perhaps I'll let you in.'

The door was violently slammed, and Jack proceeded wrathfully in quest of another apartment.

A sense of insulted dignity, and the firm conviction that he was a martyr in the 'right cause,' strengthened his pride, and he resolved to hold out until he forced his wife to capitulation.

In the morning she met him as if nothing had happened; but whenever Jack ventured to return to the rupture of the night previous, there was a 'laughing devil' in her eye, which bespoke her power and extinguished hope. A second time he repaired to his lonely couch, and a second time he called upon his pride to support him in the struggle, which he now found was getting desperate. He ventured curses 'loud but not long,' on the waywardness and caprice of the sex in general; and at his own wife in particular—wondering how much longer she would hold out—whether she suffered as acutely as he did, and tried hard to delude himself into the belief that she loved him too much to prolong the estrangement, and would come to him in the morning—perhaps that very night, and sue for reconciliation. But then came the recollection of that inflexible countenance, of that unbending will, and of that laughing, unpitying eye—and he felt convinced that he was hoping against hope, and despairing he turned to the wall for oblivion from the wretchedness of his own thoughts. The second day was a repetition of the first; no allusion was made to the forbidden subject on either side. There was a look of quiet happiness and cheerfulness about the wife that puzzled Jack sorely, and he felt that all idea of forcing her into a surrender must be abandoned. A third night he was alone with his thoughts. His reflections were more serious and compassioned than the night previous. What they were, was known only to himself, but they seemed to result in something decided, for, about midnight, three distinct raps were made at his wife's door. No answer, and the signal was repeated in a louder tone, with violent attacks from the outside. 'Who's there?' cried the voice of his wife, as if just aroused from a deep sleep. 'It's me, my dear, and perhaps a little the best whig you ever did see.' The revolution in his opinion was radical and permanent.—He removed to another county, became popular, and offered himself as a candidate on the whig ticket for the legislature, and was elected, and for several sessions represented his adopted county as a firm and decided whig.

University of North-Carolina.

The University of North-Carolina is one of those institutions which have contributed largely not only to the literary and scientific progress of our country, but to its social, moral and religious advancement. There are, indeed, few colleges that can boast of being the *Alma Mater* of so many sons who have reached the highest eminence in the Councils of the Nation, in the Church, in the Army and Navy, and in the different walks of professional and mercantile life. Statesmen, orators, soldiers, poets, and ministers of the Gospel have proceeded from her walls, who have filled the land with her renown; thus richly repaying that debt of gratitude which every *alumnus* ought to feel towards a beloved and venerated University, and which, we may add, never was more justly due to teachers than it is to the learned and revered persons who constitute the Faculty at Chapel Hill. If on her academic roll are not to be found the names of many who have extended the boundaries of science, or by their discoveries and inventions have added original materials to the stock of human knowledge, there are yet not a few who have illustrated the advantages of solid practical education in every branch in which it is most essential to practical men in modern society, and especially in this our own practical country.

The situation and surroundings of Chapel Hill are just such as are most suitable to a hallowed retreat of learning and religion, and are fitted to awaken and cultivate that taste for the beauty and grandeur of Nature which is the earliest to be developed and the last to be parted with by minds of the highest order of intellect and sensibility.

Amidst these retirements have been reared many of the minds that are now the grand and chief supporters of the cause of the Constitution and the Union, in the South and South-west—

"Domus inclinata recumbit!"

if we may be pardoned for a classical quotation when referring to so classic a spot.—*Washington Constitution.*

We learn that W. D. Cooke, Esq., Principal of the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, intends attending the ensuing Educational State Convention at Newbern on the 14th inst., in company with several of the most proficient pupils of that Institution. Those who have never witnessed the astonishing proficiency of some of these pupils, will doubtless be greatly interested.
Raleigh Register.

Young America.

It is said there are several young Americans in Paris—mere boys—who spend $100 a day in fast living.

Alessandria.

This place, the rendesvous of the Sardinian army, wither the King has gone to take command, is probably destined to play an important part in the present war. It is a fortified city near the eastern frontier of Piedmont, whose guns bristle towards the Austrian territory. It stands in the midst of a sterile plain. It is the great stronghold of Piedmont, and is to the Sardinians what Gibralter is to the English, or Sevastopol was to the Russians. During the reign of the French in Italy its formidable fortifications made it one of the strongest places in Europe, but these were subsequently demolished leaving only the citadel.—Within the past few years workmen have been busy in reconstructing them, in anticipation of events now at hand. In the surrounding plain, two miles distant, is Napoleon's celebrated battle field of Marengo. Alessandria is garrisoned with several thousand soldiers, and being connected with Turin and Genoa by railway, any number can be centered there. To capture it would be a crowning glory to the Austrian Generals, and to lose it a deep humiliation to Sardinia.

The Sun Flower a Preventive of Fever.

A correspondent of the Soil of the South, writing from a place in Alabama, which he says was peculiarly subject to fevers, gives the result of his experience in the premises, and in not a single instance where he planted sun flowers around his negro cabbins did the inmates suffer from fevers—his wife, two children, and two house servants all had fevers, he not having planted any of the sun flowers around his own dwelling, which, in his opinion, accounted for the difference in the results. My belief is, that the sun flower in rank growth, absorbs the very elements in the atmosphere that produces fevers, or chills and fever and what is the life of the sun flower is highly obnoxious to the health of the human family; nor do I believe that a man could ever have a chill who would sleep in a bed of rank sun flowers. This, too, seems to be no new theory as Lieut. Maury states that his gardner, a Frenchman, informed him that their sanitary influence had long been known in France.

A Negro acting as Parson for White People.

On Lynn Creek, Giles county, Tennessee, there is a Hardshell Baptist Church, supported by a number of wealthy communicants of that 'persuasion,' who, for several years past, have had for their regular pastor a negro man, black as the ace of spades, named George—known as "Bentley's Old George," and belonging to the estate of Matthew Bentley, deceased. George is said to be a most excellent man and a good preacher. Sometime ago he had a noted public discussion, lasting four days, with a white preacher, on the subject of baptism, from which the white man is said to have come off (if any difference) "second best." The Church wants to buy George, but he is unwilling to be sold out of his master's family, and is withal a regular Southern, pro-slavery parson. George is the "preacher in charge" of a large congregation, nearly all of whom are slaveholders, and who pay him a salary of $600 or $700 for his personal services.—*Tenn. Quid Nunc.*

Important Biblical Discovery.

The London Athenæum says that Professor Tischendorf, who had been sent by the Russian Government on a journey of scientific exploration, in a letter from Cairo, dated 15th March, states to the Minister of Saxony, Herr Von Falkenstein, that he has succeeded in making some valuable discoveries relative to the Bible. The most important of these discoveries is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures, from the fourth century, consequently as old as the famous manuscript of the Vatican, which hitherto, in all commentaries, maintained the first rank. This it will have to share in future with the newly discovered manuscript of Herr Tischendorf if we be not mistaken. In 346 beautifully fine parchment leaves, of such size that only two can have been out of one skin, it contains the greatest part of the Prophets, the Psalms, the Book of Job, the Book of Jesus, Sirach, the Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, and several of the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament; but then the whole of the New Testament is complete. Another valuable dissovery of Professor Tischendorf is described as an undoubted and complete manuscript of the Epistle of Barnabas, and of the Shepherd of Hermas, both belonging to the second century of the Christian era, and originally standing in the esteem of the Scriptural Epistles. Herr Tischendorf hopes, from the munificence of the Russian Government, that he will be enabled to give immediate publication to these three manuscripts.

During Mr. Buchanan's visit to our city to select a site for a federal court house, he was observed gravely stepping off the measure of the front of the property under examination. A witty member of the bar present, promptly declared that "it was the best *measure* of Mr. B.'s administration.—*Clipper.*

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
Friday, June 24, 1859.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO REMIT US MONEY,

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing-wax or a wafer. Postage-stamps taken as money.

W. A. Jurney, Esq., Is our duly authorised agent for Iredell county, to receive subscriptions for the **Express** and sign receipts in the names of the publishers. He will also attend to making collections for our office generally.

FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. J. M. LEACH,

OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

An Exhibit of the Expenditures.

Exclusive—[mark it, *exclusive*]—of the payments on account of the public debt, the expenditures of the Government for the last ten years, ending the 30th of June in each year, have been as follows:

1849 . .	$41,178,395	1854 . .	$51,018,250
1850 . .	38,425,052	1855 . .	56,365,304
1851 . .	43,787,892	1856 . .	60,172,502
1852 . .	39,732,081	1857 . .	64,878,828
1853 . .	43,544,262	1858 . .	71,901,130

The expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, were as follows:

1789 to 1792 - -	$3,797,402	1808 to 1812 - -	36,147,857
1792 to 1796 - -	12,083,205	1812 to 1816 war	108,537,086
1796 to 1800 - -	21,338,351	1816 to 1820 - -	58,698,087
1800 to 1804 - -	17,174,433	1821 - - - -	10,723,470
1804 to 1808 - -	23,927,214	1822 - - - -	9,827,642
Total aggregate			$302,254,868
Total aggregate for 1854 to 1858			304,426,004

Showing an excess of expenditure during the last *five* years, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, of $2,171,135, over the *entire* expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, and during which a most expensive war was carried on with Great Britain!

The expenditures during the administration of John Quincy Adams, were as follows:

1825 - - - -	$11,490,459	1827 - - - - -	12,254,397
1826 - - - - -	13,062,316	1828 - - - - -	12,506,041
Total aggregate			$49,313,213
Annual average expenditure from 1855 to 1859—four years			$63,329,438

Showing an average expenditure for *each and every year* of the last four years, of $14,017,325—*more* than the *entire* expenditure of the whole four years of the much abused administration of John Quincy Adams!

These figures are *facts*. We challenge the closest scrutiny into their accuracy. They fasten upon the Democratic rule, which has cursed the country for the last six years, an enormity of increased expenditure and waste of the public money unparalleled in its previous history!

New Advertisements.

See summer arrangement of Western N. C. Railroad; Statesville Male Academy; New Store and New Goods of J. F. Moose, Salisbury; Situation as Miller wanted by Joseph Rominger; a Two-Story Brick Building in Statesville for sale, by H. B. Reese.

Another Slander Refuted.

Mr. Scales being driven to the wall in every encounter with Gen. Leach, side issues are raised in order to direct the attention of voters from the main questions in the canvass. This is always the way with politicians like Mr. Scales, and his peculiar friends. The extravagance of the Administration is a sore subject, and to invalidate testimony against Mr. Buchanan's extravagance, is of the utmost importance with Mr. Scales at this particular time, although *he* pretends not *now* to be a *Buchanan* man. We have been led into these remarks by a question which has been raised in regard to Gen. Leach reading from documents, to establish his charges of extravagance and corruption against the politicians, with whom Mr. Scales has acted all his life, and since he was a member of Congress.—The following letter, signed by six highly respectable citizens of Iredell, will, it is believed, be sufficient to refute a slander which has been trumped up to injure Gen. Leach, but which must recoil upon the heads of the traducers:

"In the discussion at Fraley's, Gen. Leach, in speaking of the expenditures, said that he read from a document,—Secretary Cobb's Report,—and showed Cobb's name, and stated the amount expended; he then went on to show the surplus in the Treasury when Buchanan came in power, and the amount of forty millions more by issue of Treasury notes and loan, and then discussed the pay of Members of Congress, and showed its exorbitance; and then went on the miscellaneous expenses of furnishing Capitol, &c., with looking glasses, chairs, &c.

Mr. Scales, in his reply, asked Gen. Leach for his document; Leach handed him Cobb's Report, and when Scales called for the expenditures, Leach told him they were there, and he could read from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Scales then asked for the pamphlet containing the items about looking glasses, &c. Leach, laughingly, asked if he (Scales) did not have it in his pocket, and went on to say that it was not a document, but a true copy of J. C. Allen's Report, and asked him if he denied its truth? We neither understood nor believed, nor did Leach say or insinuate that the looking glass items were from Cobb's Report.

We have read this over carefully, and certify to its correctness.

A. B. F. GAITHER,
JAS. A. HOLMES,
JOHN ANDREWS,
JAS. M. HOLMES,
W. W. FOOTE,
JOSEPH JAMES.

June 4, 1859.

Further comment would seem unnecessary upon this subject. The above gentlemen are well known in Iredell for their intelligence and unquestionable veracity. Their letter nails a barefaced falsehood to the counter, and brands its authors and promulgators with ignominy.

Crops in Iredell.

To the present time we have refrained from making any statement of the crops in Iredell. Harvesting is now going on to a considerable extent, and the wheat is said to be of fine quality and large in quantity—more than an average crop. Corn, notwithstanding the late frost, looks well; the fields are clean and weather seasonable. Oats is rather small, but may come out. Vegetables are doing well. Apples will be plentiful, but peaches rather scarce. Some orchards of apples and peaches, we hear, will yield abundantly.

Journal of Education.

This valuable publication for June is received, and, in our opinion fully sustains the high character which it has attained for excellence in forwarding the cause of education. Address J. D. Campbell, Greensboro', N. C.

It is estimated that the Americans spend forty millions a year in pleasure travel.

Late and Important from Europe.

The steamship Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 14th, bringing the following interesting intelligence:

The Austrians made two attempts to take Palestria, but were repulsed after a sanguinary encounter. The King of Sardinia commanded and exhibited great gallantry. The Sardinians say they took one thousand prisoners and eight guns. The latest dispatch from Turin says the Austrians were in full flight across the Ticino. Garibaldi was driven back, but was successful in re-entering Como.

Five American seamen who were in prison at Rome were released on demand, and were on board the Wabash.

Gen. Neill, with thirty thousand men, was supporting Garibaldi, with the intention of marching on Milan.

Still Later.

Highly Important—A Bloody Battle Fought—Thirty Thousand Men Slaughtered—Marshal Canrobert Mortally Wounded!

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., touched at Augusta on the 18th, and brings, we learn from a dispatch to the *Daily Bulletin*, the subjoined highly important news:

A battle had been fought near Milan in which the Austrians were defeated, and sustained a loss of 25,000 in killed and wounded, including captives. The loss of the French is put down at 12,000. The Austrians were forced to evacuate Milan and surrender the place to the Allies.

The battle took place at the town of Magenta, and the dispatches from Napoleon state that the victory was a decisive one,—7,000 prisoners had been taken and 12,000 were found disabled. Two of the standards of the Austrian army and three cannon were captured. The loss of the Allies is estimated at 3,000, but the latest advices put down the number at between ten and twelve thousand.

The force of the contending armies are estimated as follows: Austrians, 180,500; Allies: 130,000. The bulletin from the head-quarters of the Austrian army differs somewhat from the French account, and claim that the practical result was not altogether favorable to the Allies.

The Austrians were commanded by Gen. Hess and the Allies under the immediate command of the Emperor Napoleon. On the receipt of the news at Paris the city was brilliantly illuminated.

Canrobert was mortally wounded and Espenasse was killed. Five Marshals were also wounded during the engagement. Four Generals of the Austrian army, and five of their staff were wounded. Milan has revolted and declared in favor of the Sardinian government. The impression prevails that as soon as the Allies enter Milan, proposals for a cessation of hostilities will be submitted in order to introduce peace measures.

The Paris Bourse had risen and the demand was active. The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was dull and declining.

The News.

The Wadesboro' Argus says the Democratic candidates in this State, with the view of deceiving the people, are resorting to many of the tricks of the Democratic candidates in Virginia. They are repudiating the President and his acts; but if they should chance to be elected to go to Washington they will not, probably, lose any time in spreading their legs under his mahogany.

Jas. G. Cook has been appointed by the President, Postmaster at Fayetteville, vice J. E. Bryan, resigned.

The Albany *Standard*, a Hard organ, says that Daniel S. Dickinson is the only Democrat, "who can secure the requisite number of electoral votes to be elected President in 1860. It affirms that he can carry New York over Seward, and is the only man who can do this."

The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $200,000 of N. C. Bonds, under the act providing for the payment of the State's immediate liabilities. These Bonds are issued in sums of $1000, $500, $200, or $100, as purchasers may desire; the larger sums for thirty years, the smaller for ten years. Bids received until July 10, 1859.

The Lexington (S. C.) *Flag* learns that Mr. Edward Sanders, the father of the young man who has been arrested for complicity in the poisoning case at Newberry, died a few days since at Helena, in Newberry District, from grief occasioned by the wicked deed. The shock was so insupportable that he was confined immediately to his bed by an attack of illness, from which he never recovered.

Ex-Senator Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, emphatically declines being a candidate from his district for Congress. He says he is now as he always was, a Jackson Democrat and a Union man "having no connection whatever with that wretched, confused, and fragmentary faction ostensibly acting under the lead of John Slidell & Co., and yielding a disgraceful support to that unrighteous, corrupt, anti-Democratic, anti-States-Rights Administration now in power, of which James Buchanan, "*the bluest and most blear eyed of Federalists,*" is the chief, which has utterly broken down the strength of the Democratic party, revived and strengthened sectionalism in both quarters of the Union, and almost extinguished the hopes of enlightened patriots everywhere as to the perpetuity of our free institutions."

Only one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in Virginia identified himself with the Administration, and he was defeated—and defeated in a district which for years has given Democratic majorities of from 1,500 to 2,000. So says "An Old Democrat" in a letter to the Washington *States*.

Although Mr. Ashe declines to be a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, on account of other duties and obligations of a paramount nature, the *Argus* assures us there will be opposition to the Democratic nominee. We will know who the Opposition candidate is to be when the next *Argus* is to hand.

Letcher's majority in Virginia, so far as heard from, is 4,889. Goggin's majority in Letcher's own county is 22; and two Whig Delegates and one Whig Senator are elected to the Legislature in place of Democrats.—Goggin's majority in his own county is 600.

Since publishing last week's Express, we have had several fine, refreshing showers in various sections of the county, which have given cheering impetus to vegetation.

The cost of the Utah army up to the end of the second quarter was over $5,000,000, and add to this the estimate for the fiscal year, ending June 1st, and the expense of that army for one year will range between seven and nine millions.

A number of counterfeit quarters have been put in circulation at Norfolk. They are composed of pewter, are washed with quicksilver, have no "ring," and present rather too shiny an appearance for the genuine.

Farmers' Bank of North Carolina notes are taken at par by merchants in the eastern part of the State, and received on deposit at the counter of the Bank of Washington.

The late frost was very destructive in Western and Southwestern Virginia. Between Abingdon and Lebanon, large fields of corn were killed. The grape crop in Kanawha county was killed.

The messenger of the President of the United States, on Thursday, was robbed of a draft for $7,000 between the Presidential mansion and the Banking house of Riggs & Co.

The *Pee Dee Herald*, at Cheraw, issued its last sheet on Saturday, the 11th inst. The editor, in his valedictory, says its publication will probably be resumed at some future day.

Last week an elderly man was brought as a convict to the Kentucky State penitentiary, whose six sons were already in that institution as convicts.

The locusts have made their appearance in "Egypt" or Southern Illinois, and cover woods and orchards in swarms.

H. W. Miller, Esq., to Deliver his Great Address upon the 18th Century, at the Presbyterian Church in Statesville, the 4th JULY.

We are requested to give notice that HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., will deliver his Address upon the 18th Century, at the Presbyterian church in Statesville, JULY 4TH, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association. FIFTY CENTS admission will be charged at the door, which will be appropriated to pay for the HOME and TOMB of WASHINGTON. Mr. Miller ranks with the first orators of the age, and his Address is characterized as one of the most finished and eloquent compositions of modern times. It has elicited the highest commendation in Washington City, Richmond, Raleigh, New Bern, Fayetteville and other cities, where Mr. Miller was invited to repeat it.

An extra train will leave Salisbury for Statesville on the morning of the 4th and return in the afternoon.

The idea of the purchase of the Home and grave of WASHINGTON by the contributions of the Ladies of the United States, originated with Miss Pomelia Cunningham, of South Carolina. She is now Regent of the Association for the United States, and has one vice-Regent in each State. Mrs. Alice H. Dickinson is the vice-Regent for North Carolina, and she has appointed presiding Ladies for each County in the State. Mrs. J. F. Chambers has received the appointment for Iredell county, and she has appointed the following Ladies agents to receive funds for the cause in different parts of the county: Miss Lydia Salmon, Statesville; Miss Pomillia Smith, Mt. Mourne; Miss Rebecca Belt, Bethany; Mrs. J. A. Foote, Houstonville.

Hon. Henry W. Miller has nobly aided this cause, by delivering his Address on the 18th Century, in various portions of this and other States; he will deliver this Address in Statesville, on the 4th of July. All funds received from this or any other source, will be placed in the hands of the presiding lady for this County and forwarded to the vice-Regent for this State.

Mr. Scales Weighed and Found Wanting.

The *Sentinel* urges as a reason why the people should support Mr. Scales that he was always at his post, and voting upon the various questions pending in Congress. Pray, where else should Mr. Scales be, if not at his post? But *how* did he vote? He voted, *against* the old soldiers' pension bill! He voted *against* the Agricultural College bill! He voted all the time *against* the best interest of North Carolina! And *never* gave a vote, that we can perceive, that would benefit any measures but *party*. In what manner have the people of the Sixth District been benefitted by Mr. Scales votes? North Carolina?—The South? Can any one tell? So far as we can perceive, the Sixth District had been better off *without* a representative in the last Congress. Mr. Scales was all the while legislating for party, and not for any particular portion of his country. *That* has only a small space in the heart of a *politician* such as Mr. Scales. With Mr. Scales as a man, we have no fault to find—he in all probability is an excellent neighbor; would lend a friend a horse to "go to mill," or divide with him a "measure of meal" in time of scarcity, &c. But Mr. Scales as a *politician* is quite another matter, and it is in that capacity the people ought to object to him, and will object to him, no doubt, in August next. Mr. "Scales," we contend, has been weighed in the *balance* and found wanting.

How the Money Goes.

For the information of the great mass of the people, who are never furnished through the columns of Democratic newspapers with intelligence of the extravagance of Mr. Buchanan and Democratic Congressmen in expending the public money in the most reckless manner, we publish the following statement of wholesale squandering upon officials and party favorites. It shows a degree of corruption without a parallel, except in other excesses of the Administration and the party with which Mr. Scales acts. Be it known and remembered, that this statement was made to Congress by an investigating committee and is an abstract from the books in the paying bureau at Washington city. We shall keep it standing, for public inspection, as one of the items of extravagance of this most reckless Administration:

"At Niagara 10 men are employed at an expense of $12,000 to collect $5,000—at Oswego 23 at $18,000 to collect $6,005—at Buffalo 20 men at $17,000 to collect $10,000—at Plattsburg 26 men at $14,000 to collect $18,000—at Burlington 33 men at $16,000 to collect $8,500—at Wiscasset 8 men at $7,000 to collect $130—at Portsmouth 21 men at $11,000 to collect $5,500—at Newberryport 13 men at $10,200 to collect $9,900—at Marblehead 9 men $2,200 to collect $250—at New Bedford 11 men at $6,500 to collect $1,860—at Perth-Amboy 13 men at $4,500 to collect $1,500—at Norfolk 23 men at $19,000 to collect 91,000—at Ocracok 7 men at $2,000 to collect 82—at Toledo 7 men at $4,400 to collect 567—at Detroit 10 men at 19,600 dollars to collect 13,000—at San Francisco 134 men at 102,000 dollars to collect 158,000—at Benicia 3 men at 4,400 dollars to collect 2,300—at Stockton 1 man at 3,100 dollars to collect 143—at Sacramento 1 man at 3,500 dollars to collect 36—at Monterey 3 men at 7,050 dollars to collect 45—at San Pedro 6 men at 4,200 dollars to collect 301."

"Another Falsehood Out."

The Salem *Press* says: We take occasion again to warn the public against all manner of *lies* and *secret circulars* with which this District is about to be flooded. Give us all the necessary information in regard to these matters, and we will cheerfully expose them.

Read the following letter from Col. Puryear:

HUNTSVILLE, N. C., 15th June.

Dear Sir:—I have received letters from various parts of the District, stating that reports are in circulation that I am opposed to the election of Gen. Leach, and that I do not intend to vote for him. The report is *basely, maliciously*, and *shamefully false* and *groundless*. I shall vote for Gen. Leach, I shall electioneer for him, and use all honorable means to elect him. He will receive at the Huntsville precinct, the full Whig vote, and some Democrats who never did vote for a Whig. But he will receive *no illegal* votes. "*There will be no youthful indiscretion practiced here, however great may be our desire to elect Leach.*" And if any youth of tender age should come from another county, and vote and the next year ask us to send him to the Legislature, we will tell him he is too young; that he must "tarry at Jericho until his beard grows,"—and till he learns some *sense of honor, justice and propriety*.

You will oblige me by publishing this note.

Very truly, your friend,
R. C. PURYEAR

Probable Alliance between Austria and Russia.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Independence* states that since the resignation of Count Buol, the Austrian cabinet has drawn closer its relations with the cabinet of St. Petersburg. "I can inform you," adds the correspondent, "from a certain source, that Russia views the occupation of Tuscany by a French army with but little satisfaction. I believe even that observations, if not protests, have been made on the subject to the cabinet of the Tuilleries."

Probable Inadvertent Departures from Truth Hastily Noticed.

The venerable genius who gracefully rests on the tripod of the Salisbury *Banner*, if we may judge from the last number of that paper, has been "powerfully exercised" in mind and worked up to an unhealthy, unnecessary, and fidgety state of excitement. And with it he apparently evinces a diposition to be spiteful and abusive. But for the conviction that the little vagaries of "second childhood" begin to cluster about his mind and play their illusory pranks with it, and show themselves to the world through the literary productions that emanate from it, we might be induced to believe with the Standard editor, that the venerable man is "foolish." Charity, however, forces us to adopt the belief that his visionary impressions are the offshoots of "old age's infancy," and overlook as excusable hallucinations of dotage, what would be, were his mind in a healthy and vigorous condition, the baldest sort of a combination of silliness, misrepresentation, and wickedness.—Therefore, lest unwary persons, into whose hands the Banner may have fallen, be led astray by its truthless assertions and unfounded conclusions, it may be proper that we notice briefly a few tolerably intelligible sentences culled from his almost endless rigmarole of puerility.

1. Let us solemnly assure the Banner editor that he is totally at fault in ascribing to us the belief that he is backed by the Standard. Billy Holden is a little bit too wide awake to back, or follow the lead of, any individual who regularly once a week writes and publishes articles which indicate the melancholy truth that their author is the victim either of mental imbecility or spasmodic insanity, and whom Billy himself avowedly regards as "foolish." The Standard following the lead of the Banner! O, modesty! What but the Banner's *very little bit* of conceitedness could have induced such a thought? What a huge originality Friend Newson has become as many successive years have passed him down the untarrying stream! The Banner twits us with being small-souled because we republished the brotherly slap the Standard gave it a short time since for being "officious and foolish," and intimates that we would not have done so but for the belief that the Standard would not back it in the future. The Banner is mistaken—utterly in error, as usual. We are very staid persons, and are not apt to become "*frisky*," as he says we have become. We care for neither the Banner or the Standard—nor do we regard it as material whether the big dog take the rear of the fice or the fice follow the big dog. They are, at best, of one "kith and kin."

2. We readily appreciate the impossibility of the Banner's perceiving how we can be on personal good terms with Mr. Scales and at the same time oppose his re-election to Congress. But that paper would have a different notion of both its political and social duties, if it would disabuse its mind of the unjust belief that all who differ with its partisan views are a species of monster, and ought forever to be excluded from all intercourse with society in every relation of life. He would especially proscribe every man who does not coincide with him in political sentiment; and the reason which he assigns for doing so is, ~~that to countenance them as acquaintances~~ or neighbors on terms of intimacy or friendship, would be to throw his party influence in their favor, and thus lead his own partisan friends to worship strange potitical gods, and cast to the Whig swine the precious spoils which properly belong to the favored leaders of the Democracy! But we respectfully submit that this is not only a false, but a base and degrading view of the whole subject. We oppose the re-election of Mr. Scales because we are averse to his political principles. In opposing these principles the Banner deems it to be our duty, if we would succeed in our efforts to defeat the Democratic nominee for Congress, to denounce his moral standing, to depreciate his social character, and to refuse to recognize him as worthy of personal respect. The Banner may continue to pursue such a course towards Gen. Leach; we shall continue a different one towards Mr. Scales. And we are not afraid to hazard the opinion, that the people, knowing that the severe charges which we have preferred and may hereafter prefer against the party doctrines of Mr. Scales are admitted to be true by Mr. Scales himself, will be far from admiring him for entertaining views so justly obnoxious to censure, and once carried into practical operation so manifestly destructive to the best interests of the country. The implied charge of the Banner, that the people are lovers of official dishonesty and corruption to such an extent that they will support men burdened with the numerous and crying political sins with which we have charged Mr. Scales, and which he virtually admits, is truly placing them low down on the moral scale; and will in the sequel, if we do not sadly err, be so forcibly resented by an honest popular indignation as to cause the Banner editor to deplore the temerity which gave it utterance.

3. The Banner, with that apparent disregard of truth which characterizes so many of its assertions, says that though the Opposition are now engaged in exposing the monstrous extravagance of the present Administration, in 1856 charged "*that the policy of the Democratic party was too economical—that it was even parsimonious.*" All the reply we have to make to this declaration, in the unqualified shape in which it is made, is, that it is *wilfully false*. We defy the Banner to adduce any proof of its truth. Had it asserted that the Opposition complained that the interests of the nation were wofully neglected at that period, while the contents of its Treasury were squandered upon the favorites of party to the tune of the largest part of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR, it had told the truth; and the truth might have been told as easily as an untruth, and with far less violence to its author's character as a Christian.

4. It is not at all surprising that the Banner finds fault with the Opposition for exposing the abuses of Democratic Administrations in way of extravagance, and for going back to the foundation of the Government and instituting comparisons between Whig and Democratic rule. We know that such comparisons show up the character of the leaders of the Democracy through a long series of years in its proper light. And truly unenviable it is. No wonder the Banner does not look complacently on this act of retrospection.—But would it not be better for it to go back to first principles occasionally, and endeavor to glean from the voluminous teachings of the past a few lessons for profitable use in the transactions of the future? It says the figures of the Opposition, showing the waste of the public money under Democratic rule, "are often erroneous," but that it will not "encumber" its "columns with counter statements to correct the errors." Wise determination! and how just to its readers! The "long columns of figures" of which it so bitterly complains may still be found under our editorial heading, and, we think, upon a second survey of their dimensions, the Banner will not find them so "long" as it at first imagined them to be. It was the concluding part of the columns giving the annual expenditures of Mr. Buchanan, (at whose feet, we have heard, Friend Newson sat in days long a-gone and first learned his political ethics,) and not the length of the columns themselves, that frightened our contemporary and induced him to forego all idea of disproving their truth. He very well knows that he cannot disprove them, and he therefore declines to "encumber" his "columns with counter statements," preferring not to make himself so transcendently conspicuous as to *frame a falsehood in figures* for the purpose of disproving a statement which every body knows to be true. The "big dogs" of his party stand aloof from the task of attempting its refutation, and he "bravely" *don't* "yelp in the rear."

But we have already expended too much time and space, both of which are valuable to us, upon these characteristic effusions of the Banner. The game at best is scarcely worth the candle. For the present, therefore, we may leave the editor of that journal to pursue his sage investigations as to the number of Abolition votes Mr. Vance has cast in Congress *this month*—at what time James B. Clay designs to leave the old Whig party *again*—and who is to be the next Abolitionist elevated to place and power in the South by Southern Democrats now that anti-Southern Letcher is ascertained to be certainly elected Governor of the largest slaveholding State in the Confederacy—of all of which we expect to hear from the Banner in due time—"over the left."

Mr. Scales and Judge Douglas.

Last week we chronicled the fact that Mr. Douglas had gone down South avowedly to visit his plantation in Mississippi, and accompanied it with the assurance of the Aberdeen *South* that he was on an electioneering peregrination. That assurance has since been confirmed by the acts of the Judge himself. He has succeeded in convincing the editor of the Mobile *Register* that he is opposed to Squatter Sovereignty! Truly, the Register man must have been a careless spectator of the public course of Douglas to permit him thus to impose upon his credulity. That he out-Casses old Lewis himself as an advocate of this most detestable doctrine, ought to be patent to every man in the nation.

The *South* (a Democratic paper of the old school, as we before stated) is, however, not disposed to let the Judge turn his coat so often and so easily with impunity, and to this end fastens the obnoxious doctrine upon him after the following conclusive fashion:

"The Register goes over to Douglas flaunting the white flag of truce. It avers that the apostate's position has been misrepresented at the South. Nay, more; it reproaches the friends of the South with an indiscreet precipitancy in suspecting Douglas. The affirmation is explicit—are the facts confirmatory?

"Let us observe the platform upon which the Register plants Douglas. The question of slavery, it asserts, was the main feature of the controversy in 1850. The South then adopted the doctrine now sustained by Douglas. How so? By accepting the report of the compromise committee, wherein appears this language: 'The true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly-acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject of slavery in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the form of territorial government, leaving it to the people of such territory, when they have attained to such a condition as entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery.' Douglas here recognizes his political faith. What then is his platform? To leave the people of a territory to decide for themselves the question of slavery. But at what time? 'When they have attained to such a condition that entitles them *to admission as a State*.' Is this really Mr. Douglas' platform? If so, he has been egregiously wronged. Much as we respect our venerable cotemporary, we are forced to controvert the protestation. In his Freeport speech, in his speeches at Memphis, at New Orleans, and in the Senate, Douglas averred the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery. If, according to the report of the compromise committee, the people of a territory can exercise this right when forming a State constitution *only*, how dare you aver that Douglas accepts the report of the compromise committee, when he demands for the people the right to determine this question *prior* to the formation of a State constitution? We submit that the Register's assertion is incompatible with the argument. If the Register will draw Douglas out in an unequivocal recognition of the doctrine enunciated in the above excerpt, we pledge him the confidence and respect of the Mississippi Democracy.

"Again—The Register affirms that the doctrine now entertained by Douglas is embodied in the Cincinnati platform. True, the platform sanctions non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory, and in the District of Columbia. At the same time it contains this resolution: 'That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and *whenever the number of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution*, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.' Douglas steps off the Democratic platform when he goes beyond its provisions and seeks to interpolate a schism by investing the Territorial Legislature with power, guaranteed to the people only when they form their constitution. So long as the territorial inhabitants respect the provisions of this resolution—so long as they refuse to exclude slavery until the formation of a constitution—so long will the Southern Democracy abide the doctrine of non-interference. Maintain the one, and we shall have no cause to forsake the other.

"Grant that the Democratic party has pledged Congress not to interfere with slavery in the territories, and admit that, in entertaining the doctrine that the Territorial Legislature can exclude slavery, Douglas is loyal to the platform—the Democratic platform practically excludes slavery from the Territory. The Register is thus forced to occupy the attitude of sacrificing the honor, the integrity, and the property of the South upon the altar of party policy. Away with an equivocal allegiance!"

"But," says Mr. Scales, "I care not for all this; if Mr. Douglas is the nominee of the Charleston Convention I will vote for him for President; and if you, voters of the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina, give your suffrages for me and re-elect me a member of Congress, I will support the recommendations of Douglas if he be chosen President of the United States."

We again seriously put the question, can any unprejudiced man, any true patriot in this District conscientiously sustain Mr. Scales under these circumstances? It is utterly out of the question—it is absolutely impossible. They surely cannot be content to "occupy the attitude of sacrificing the honor, the integrity, and the prosperity of the South upon the altar of party policy." No, no; we are fully, amply convinced that they will hold fast to these even though they are thereby forced to let Mr. Scales "go by the board."

Mr. Scales a Changeling.

When Mr. Buchanan rose to the surface, and Gen. Pierce went beneath the billows of his party's wrath in the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Scales tossed up his cap and huzzaed for Buchanan, and voted for him to the high office which he now holds, so ruinous to the country. Mr. Buchanan will soon follow in the footsteps of Gen. Pierce to the shades of private life and to be gnawed by conscience, deriving whatever consolation he can for a bad administration of the Government.—Mr. Scales no longer worships the setting sun, but is paying court to a rising luminary which he fancies he has discovered in the North-west, Stephen A. Douglas. The following, which we clip from the Salem *Press*, will show Mr. Scales' consistency! Who, and what Mr. Douglas is, whom Mr. Scales declares he *will* hitch "on to," if not already known to our readers, may be ascertained on referring to the Express of the present and past weeks, where we have posted the opinions *of Democrats*, set forth in declarations not to be misunderstood by any mind:

"Two years ago, Mr. Scales was avowedly for secession or disunion, if Kansas applied with a pro-slavery Constitution, and was refused admission into the Union, by Congress. Well, Kansas did apply for admission as a State with her Lecompton Constitution tolerating slavery, to the last Congress, (of which Mr. Scales was a member,) and was refused. The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas headed the forces in the Senate against the admission of Kansas; he opposed it with all his great talents, and succeeded in defeating it. It is barely twelve months since this event happened, which Mr. Scales declared was the time for secession or disunion, and where is the "pent up wrath" that two years ago smouldered in his bosom like a burning volcano? Has the love of office and forty dollars a day, cooled down the burning lava? *For he now avows that he will cordially support the same Stephen A. Douglas for President!—the very man that defeated the admission of Kansas with a slavery Constitution!* "O consistency thou art a jewel!" O, Mr. Scales, have forty dollars per day and the love of office smothered the patriotic fire which glowed with such fervor in your bosom only two years ago? Wonder if any of these "fire-eaters" and "country-savers," who voted for Buchanan to save the country, will vote for this Douglasite, Mr. Scales?"

History of Parties.

Our cotemporaries of Helena must have been reading the reports of the discussion between Gov. Harris and Col. Netherland. They are certainly discussing the same points, one of the most prominent being the age of the different political parties of the country. The *Democrat* asks the *Shield* "to what year did the birth of Whiggery date back? To what did Know Nothingism? And to what does the the present Black Republican Opposition, North and South?—We commend the reply of the shield to all our Democratic friends, and especially to the prayerful consideration of Gov. Harris, the *Democrvtic* candidate for a second term of office.—The *Shield* says:

"As our neighbor of the *Democrat* appears to be slightly at fault in regard to the birth of the various parties named by him, we will use our best endeavors to enlighten him. In the order of their birth we come first to "Whiggery." According to our understanding of history, Bancroft to the contrary nothwithstanding, the Parents of Whiggery celebrated their nuptials with a great "Tea Party" in Boston harbor, on the 19th December, 1773. And their first child (Whig) was born at Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, took an airing at Bunker hill, and although young, was started in life on the fourth of July, 1776, and for his principles we refer to the editor of the Declaration of Independence. The "platform" of Whiggery was adopted by a convention, held in Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1787, whereof one George Washton was president, and it is broad and strong enough to hold the world.—Since that time he has prospered and grown finely, except when democracy has temporarily, taken power from him. "Whiggery" has been sustained by such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, J. Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Webster, J. J. Critteuden, and many others of the same sort.

Next comes "Democracy," or rather the party calling itself "Democratic." It made a spasmodic effort to be "born" during the administration of the elder Adams, in 1797 to 1801; the true date of its "birth," we beleve, was about the 22d September, 1833, when Gen. Jackson, with the purse of the Government in one hand and the sword in the other, exclaimed: "*By the Eternal! I take the responsibility!*" From which time it has been taking the "responsibility" to do whatever the President wanted to, without the consent of Congress.

Martin Van Buren was the first President Democracy ever elected.—As to claiming Jefferson, Madison and Monroe as "Democrats," we think the editor of the *Democrat* himself will *smile* at the absurdity of the proposition upon a little reflection.

How are we to determine how a man is, or what he has been, except by his acts, and the principles upon which he conducted the Government during his administration? What similarity is there between the administration of either of the old Presidents and James Buchanan's? The old Presidents carried on the Government with a tariff for "protection," none of your "incidental protection"—the revenue was the "incident." During nearly the whole time we had a national bank.—One charter was signed by George Washington and another by James Madison. Democracy has found out that a United States Bank is unconstitutional. How profound must be their learning! to find out what Washington and Madison never knew, although Washington was President of the Convention that framed the Constitution, and James Madison one of its members. As to Thomas Jefferson, it is related of him that when a man applied for office, he asked the question: "Is he honest? Is he capable?" "Democracy" says: "How many votes can he control?" "Will he 'bleed free' to support the party?" The thing is so perfectly absurd that we have made many a "Democrat" smile at its absurdity. The whole policy of our government is directly to the opposite. We have a "revenue tariff" which impoverishes the nation, a "sub-treasury" which costs the nation millions of dollars to take care of the nation's money instead of a bank or fiscal agent, which of itself would yield a revenue and abolish all the "Wild-cat" bank notes from the country—the bills of which a man might put in his pocket and travel from Maine to California without a "shave."

The next in order is Know Nothingism. We do not know at what date it was "born," but can better tell the *cause*. It owes its birth to locofoco demagoguery, by their placing hired foreign bullies to stand at the polls, and keep off all who did not use "checked" tickets. It owes its origin to the same cause as Vigilance Committees, when the honest and intelligent portion of the community has "foreborne until forbearace ceases to be a virtue."

As to the "Black Republican Opposition, North and South," we know of no such party. The Black Republican party was born at Buffalo, in 1848, and nominated Martin Van Buren as its first candidate. It would thus appear that the Democracy and Black Republicans were of near kin, as they both had the same godfather. And for their principles, &c., we refer the *Democrat* to Martin or John Van Buren.

As to the "Opposition" it may be said to be born of the same cause as Know-Nothingism, which is the acts of the Democratic party. The people are becoming sensible of the fact that "white folks" should receive a little attention as well as "niggers," and that tariffs, banks, &c., are of more use in carrying on the Government, and if the Democratic party is unable to stand on that *plank* they will *try* to.—*Memphis Enquirer*.

Our Four Districts.

When we speak of "our four districts," we allude to the 1st, 5th, 6th and 8th Congressional Districts, which are to be represented in the next House of Representatives of the United States by Messrs. Smith, Gilmer, Leach and Vance.

We have heard from each of these Districts most particularly and minutely within the past few days, and the cry is "all's well" for our friends. Smith will beat Shaw to death—Gilmer will go in by a much larger majority than he received two years ago—Leach will make Scales egregiously "kick the beam," and Vance will overcome Coleman with the rush of one of his own mountain torrents.

Democracy is down, down, down, and soon will be dead, dead, dead.—*Raleigh Register*.

Answer Immediately.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* asks what is "the difference between a Yankee violating the fugitive slave law in the North, and a Southern man violating the neutrality law and the law against the African slave trade in the South?"

All the difference in the world.—When a man violates the fugitive slave law he injures his fellow man of the South, but when a Southern man violates the slave trade law he in no way injures any northern man. The one is a *practical* question, and the other an *abstract* one. The southern man who brings a negro from Africa injures no northern man, but when an "under ground railroad" steals a negro from the South he deprives a southern man of his property as guarantied by the constitution and laws of his country. Cannot anyone see the difference?—*New York Day Book*.

The Washington *States* says of the Virginia election:

"We regard the result of the gubernatorial election of Virginia as having virtually opened the presidential campaign of 1860. We confess we are painfully surprised by that result. We confidently calculated that Mr. Letcher would receive a majority of from ten to twenty thousand."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, too, is convinced, it says, that "the Whig party is not dead." Equally disappointed are the other Democratic editors in the State, while the Whigs and Americans in Virginia are wide awake to pick their flints and try it again.

Wadesboro' Argus.

The Slave Trade.

Well satisfied that there is in the South a large and rapidly increasing party in favor of re-opening the slave trade—and equally, well satisfied that a large portion of the Southern democracy are favoring this movement with the express view of bringing about a dissolution of the Union, we have taken occasion from time to time, to lay before our readers, every item of intelligence bearing on this question, and with this view, we subjoin the following:

SLAVE TRADE CONVENTION.—The Savannah *News* of the 3d inst., contains the proceedings of what it represents as a large and enthusiastic meeting of the advocates of the Slave Trade, held in Savannah on Thursday last.

The Chairman, Judge DE LYON, introduced Col. GAULDEN to the assembly, and his speech is highly spoken of.

The *News* says that Col. Gaulden urged the "*necessity for the revival of the African slave trade.*" From his known thorough investigation of this momentous question, we were prepared to hear *new* ideas from Col. Gaulden, in regard to it, but our expectations, though high, were more than realized by the incontestible arguments and facts adduced by him.

He showed most conclusively that both the negro and Southern white man would be benefitted by the revival of the African slave trade: the former in a moral, social, and religious aspect and the latter in political and pecuniary advantages. He proved, by sylogistic reasoning, the *outrages* which have been perpetrated upon the Southern people, by the acts of Congress, upon the slave trade, and clearly exhibited, to his appreciative auditory, their entire *unconstitutionality*, as was evinced in the unanimous and enthusiastic adoption of the resolutions published below. Col. G. presented a *new* argument on the constitutional question, and one which has been overlooked by every writer who has written and every lawyer who has spoken on the subject, to wit: the 8th Article of the amended Constitution of the United States, expressly declares that "excessive bail shall not be required, *excessive fines* imposed, nor *cruel* and *unusual* punishments inflicted." The law of 1820, declaring the slave trade *piracy*, and annexing the punishment of death, is admitted, even by the supporters of the law, to affix a "cruel and unusual punishment." Therefore, it is in direct conflict with the 9th Article of the Constitution above referred to, and consequently is *unconstitutional* and void. We think these arguments ought to end forever the discussion of the *unconstitutional* question. To our mind it is absolutely conclusive."

Col. Gaulden offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, That African slavery is morally and legally right; that it has been a blessing to both races; that on the score of religion, morality and interest, it is the duty of the Southern people to im-

port as many slaves direct from Africa as convenient.

Resolved, That we deem the laws of Georgia prohibiting the trade inexpedient, and in direct conflict with the most vital interests of the people, and believe they ought to be repealed.

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, the laws of the General Government, prohibiting the importation of slaves from Africa, are all unconstitutional and void, and of no effect except as a foul blot on the most cherished institutions of the South, and that they ought to be repealed by immediate legislation.

However, Mr. Scales and other democrats in North Carolina, may attempt to make light of this matter, there can be no doubt that a movement to re-open the African slave trade is on foot, and that the number of those who favor it, have already become quite numerous, and are constantly and daily increasing. We have time and again, called upon Mr. Scales to define his position on this important question, but as yet, he is mum.

Every man must know that the re-opening of this trade, would inevitably seal the fate of the Union. Its advocates know this, and hence their great solicitude to bring it about. If the people of the 6th District desire a dissolution of the Union, they will vote for Mr. Scales, otherwise, we presume they will discard him.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Santa Anna—An Eventful Life.

The Church party, feeling that the mass of the Mexicans will not submit to its rule, and being already tired of the vain attempts of Zuloaga and Miramon to establish it, have resolved upon the recall of Gen. Santa Anna. The chief men of the Church party are Santanistos, and have long cherished a desire for his restoration to power and for the triumph of his plan of government, which looks to the restoration of the empire, under the guaranties of the church and of the army.

A decree has therefore been passed for the rehabilitation of Santa Anna in all his estates, rank, and pay as a general of division, and his title, as well deserving of his country. Thus reinstated in his confiscated property and honors, he is invited to return to Mexico and assume the reins of Government as Dictator. Gen. Wool has been sent with an adequate force to Tampico to prepare at that place for the reception of Santa Anna, a fourth time returning from either exile, flight or captivity.

In 1836 he was, while President and commanding the army, taken prisoner by the Texans at the battle of San Jacinto. He then came to Washington with his military aid and secretary, Gen. Almonte, and was, by the courtesy of our Government, sent back in a national ship to Vera Cruz. For some years he retained power, but was eventually expelled from it, and was compelled, to use his own words, to abandon an ungrateful country. He remained at Carthagena for some time, but, during the war of 1846, between Mexico and the United States, he was invited to return. This return was facilitated by the United States Government in the hope that he would be able to enter into a treaty of peace, then much desired by this Government. He returned in a British schooner, which vessel was, by an order from our Navy Department, allowed to pass our blockade.

Towards the close of the war, in which he displayed great energy and resource, he was discomfited on all sides, he was compelled by the popular clamor to fly, and he actually escaped under the protection of the U. States army—an escort of our troops being furnished him as far as Jalapa. In March, 1853, Santa Anna was again recalled by the apparently unanimous voice of the Mexican nation—that is, the priests, the army, the bankers, contractors, monopolists, &c.,—and again he assumed the supreme power and attempted to establish the Central Government on a permanent basis. So unsuccessful was he in that attempt that in August, 1855, he escaped from the perils of power, signifying a deep disgust at the factious character of his countrymen, and a purpose to abandon all further efforts to serve her.

His residence is at St. Thomas. He is now about sixty-six years of age, and in vigorous health. From Saint Thomas he may, if he chooses to trust his fortunes in Mexico once more, take the British steamer via Havana for Vera Cruz. Though that port and city are in the hands of the Constitutionalists, yet, by the aid of British and French interests, if they are really, as is said, favorable to the government of the capital which they still recognize, he can be easily smuggled into the country and sent to the capital. Besides, he may, if it be preferred, be landed at Tampico, where he will be received by General Wool and a body of troops.

A Strange Business.

The President recently removed Mr. Westcott, Postmaster of Philadelphia, under the following circumstances, as reported to the President by Postmaster General Holt: At the end of the 2d quarter of 1857, Mr. Westcott discovered a deficiency of $1525 05 in the cash of his office. All his efforts to discover who had stolen it proving unavailing, he required the 57 clerks in his office to make it good by a pro rata deduction from their salaries. They were obliged to comply with this demand or be turned out; and so they all signed receipts in blank, which were afterwards filled up with the full amounts of their salaries and transmitted to Washington as vouchers—the clerks receiving the amount less this unrighteous assessment.

Westcott admitted these facts, and attempted to justify his conduct. But an Act of Congress declares that any officer who shall "accept, receive or transmit," officially, any receipt or voucher, without having paid the full amount specified therein, shall be, on conviction, sentenced to not less than six months nor more than two years imprisonment, and to pay a fine equal to the amount embezzled. This Act Mr. Westcott's own admission shows that he violated, and certainly for his own pecuniary benefit, for had he not retained the amount of the money, stolen by he knows not whom, from the salaries of the clerks, he would have been compelled to have paid it out of his own pocket. The rules and regulations of the Post Office Department declare that no allowance shall be made Postmasters for losses by fire, robbery or theft.—*Fay. Observer.*

Effects of the late Frosts.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to enable observers to form a tolerable correct opinion as to the extent of damage occasioned by the severe frost of last Saturday and Sunday; and from a careful examination of the numerous accounts furnished by the news papers, covering the whole ground from Western New York to St. Louis, we come to the conclusion that the representations first received by telegraph were generally much exaggerated. The entire belt of country extending from the North-Eastern States to the extreme North-West appears to have been more or less affected, though very unequally, even at places but little distant from each other. In isolated spots most kinds of vegetation were killed outright; but as a general rule, the crops have not suffered beyond recovery. Corn and potatoes, when but little above the ground, will bear a severe frost without receiving permanent injury; and even in those occasional instances where they may have been cut off, the crop can be restored by fresh planting. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that corn, at least, will suffer no essential decrease. Wheat does not appear to have been much affected. According to one authority, the wevil and grass-hopper suffered most.—*Cor. Journal Commerce, New York.*

The French in Rome—The Pope a Prisoner.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: Among the many reports, official and private, which reached this city by the last steamer, one of the most interesting is from the city of Rome. It is that His Holiness Pius the Ninth, was virtually and in fact a prisoner of the French army of occupation. Some short time since four Austrian spies, who were employed in Rome to obtain information of the feeling and disposition of the French troops there were arrested by Napoleon's officers and held in confinement in order that the exact nature of their instructions, if possible, would be ascertained. Immediately after this affair General de Goyon, commander-in-chief of the French forces, ordered that the monks located in the monastery of Montario should vacate the building, in order that the soldiers of his army should be accommodated in it. When the monks left, Goyon ordered a battery of six guns to be placed on and around the place. It is thought the Pope will not be allowed to leave Rome.

How the Money Goes.

The official paper publishes a statement showing that in 1857 the Post Office Department contracted with Butterfield & Co. of New York to carry the overland mail to California, through the vast wilderness, twice a week, at $600,000 a year. The contract being for six years, the aggregate payments will be $3,600,000.—The official accounts show the net amount of postages from this mail to be only about $15,000 per annum. In six years, therefore, it is expected to yield $90,000. A clear loss of $3,519,000. The department being now poor, it is desired to stop or curtail this contract; but, strangely enough, the privilege reserved to that effect in all other mail contracts, was omitted in this one!—And so it will go on for the whole six years.

The official paper lays all the blame upon Congress, for establishing this route. But we are inclined to think that it was recommended by the late Postmaster General; and further, that in the prodigious glorification which the President and the P. M. General and the official paper all made over the arrival of the first mail, great credit was claimed for the department for establishing this route—a great triumph of civilization, as the President called it.—*Fay. Observer.*

Cabarrus County Crops.

The crops throughout this county are promising. Wheat is very forward and very fine. Some damage has been done by the bug, but the late rains have arrested the depredations of this silent destroyer. The delightful showers we have lately had have also revived the oat crop. Corn and cotton are small, scarcely above the clods in many places; but the planters have no cause for discouragement as yet. The orchards are, in some places, likely to yield us an abundance of apples and peaches. In most places the trees are just full enough for the production of the finest fruit. In a few localities, the peaches are nearly all killed by the late frosts.

Charlotte Whig.

Explosion of the Convention System.

The New York *Herald* predicts the "explosion of the National Convention system for nominating candidates for President and Vice-President"—and thinks it probable that the Presidential election will finally devolve upon the House of Representatives in 1861. It argues that the position of Gov. Wise as to the intervention of Congress to protect the rights of citizens in the Territories, and the adverse position of Judge Douglas, on the same subject, will hasten the breaking up of the proposed Charleston Convention.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of June 11th thus reckons up the strength of the Opposition in the next House of Representatives: "There are now elected at the North one hundred and eleven opposition members, besides the eight anti-Lecomptonites nominated and elected by the opposition, and without counting the six Douglas democrats.—The Opposition from the South in the last House numbered fourteen. It has already gained one in Virginia, and surely the defeat of Faulkner is an omen of great significance in the South. Mr. Eustice's defection has already hurt himself, for New Orleans gave 2,000 American majority a week ago. We expect to gain, at least, certainly two in Tennessee, three in Kentucky, two in North Carolina, and two in Maryland. We expect other gains; but we note only what we regard as certain. These results will give us at least twenty-four Opposition members from the South."

Gen. Pierce and his wife were at Vienna May 21st. He was looking remarkably well, but Mrs. Pierce's health was not improving.

Markets

Statesville Market—June 23, 1859.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.]

Bacon	0 10 @ 0 12½	Feathers	0 35 @ 0 40
Beef	0 4½ @ 5½	Flour	4 50 @ 5 00
Beeswax	0 22½ @ 0 25	Flaxseed	1 00
Butter	0 15 @ 0 18	Hides, dry	0 12
Coffee	0 14 @ 0 16½	Green	0 06
Candles, Tallow	0 25	Lard	0 10 @ 0 12
Adamantine	0 30 @ 0 35	Linseed oil	0 30 @ 0 35
Corn	0 75 @ 0 80	Molasses	0 40 @ 0 65
Chickens	0 10 @ 0 12	Nails	0 06 @ 0 07
Dried Apples, peeled	1 10	Peas	0 75 @ 0 80
Dried Peaches, peeled	3 80	Rags	0 02½
unpeeled	1 60	Rice	0 05
Eggs, doz	0 10	Salt	2 25 @ 0 60
		Sugar	0 12 @ 0 14
		Loaf	0 18 @ 0 20
		Tallow	0 10 @ 0 12
		Wheat	0 95 @ 1 05

Fayetteville Market—June 21, 1859.

Alum	0 60	Iron, Swedish	
Bacon	0 10 @ 0 12½	com bar	0 06 @ 0 06½
Bagging, Gunny	0 18 @ 0 20	do wide	0 07 @ 0 07½
Dundee	0 18 @ 0 20	Amer.	0 05½ @ 0 06
Beeswax	0 30	Eng.	0 04 @ 0 04½
Coffee, Rio	0 12½ @ 0 13½	Lard	0 12½ @ 0 13½
Laguira	0 13½ @ 0 14	Lead	0 08 @ 0 08½
Java	0 20 @ 0 00	Molasses	
Cotton, Fair to good	0 11 @ 0 11½	Cuba	0 27 @ 0 29
Ord. to mid.	0 10½ @ 0 11½	N. O.	0 45 @ 0 50
Cot Yarn, 5 to 10	1 25	Nails	0 04½ @ 0 05
Dom. Goods, Sheet'g	0 8½ @ 0 10	Oil, Linseed	1 00
Osnab.	0 11 @ 0 11½	Tan'rs	0 70 @ 1 00
Feathers	0 45 @ 0 55	Salt, sack Liverp.	1 25
Flaxseed	1 00 @ 1 15	Shot, ? bg.	
Flour, Family	7 25 @ 0 00	Com'on	2 25 @ 0 00
Super.	7 00 @ 0 00	Buck	2 37½
Fine	6 75 @ 0 00	Spirits, P. Br.	1 00 @ 1 25
Scratch	6 50 @ 0 00	N C Ap	0 85 @ 0 95
Grain, Corn	0 00 @ 1 25	North'n Apple	0 65 @ 0 75
Wheat	1 25	N C Wh	0 50 @ 0 60
Rye	1 20 @ 1 30	North'n do	0 35 @ 0 40
Oats	0 65 @ 0 75	Sugars, Loaf	0 13½
Peas	1 25 @ 1 35	Crush	0 12½ @ 0 13½
Hides, Dry	0 11 @ 0 12½	Coffee	0 10 @ 0 11½
Green	0 05 @ 0 06	P. Rico	0 09 @ 0 10
		N. O.	0 08½ @ 0 09½
		Tallow	0 10
		Wool	0 18 @ 0 19

Salisbury Market—June 21, 1859.

Apples, Dried	0 50 @ 1 25	Molasses, Cuba	0 37 @ 0 45
Bacon	0 10 @ 0 11	N. Orl.	0 55 @ 0 65
Beeswax	0 20 @ 0 25	Musco.	0 45 @ 0 50
Candles, Adamantine	0 24 @ 0 30	Nails cut	0 05½ @ 0 06
Coffee, Rio	0 12½ @ 0 14	Oats	0 40 @ 0 50
Java	0 17 @ 0 22½	Oils, Tanners	0 50 @ 0 95
Cotton	0 10 @ 0 11	Rags, lb	0 02½
Cora	0 70 @ 0 80	Salt, sck.	1 70 @ 1 75
" Meal	0 75 @ 0 85	Sugar, Brown	0 08 @ 0 11
Feathers	0 30 @ 0 35	Crush	0 13 @ 0 15
Flour, ? bbl.	5 25 @ 5 50	Clar.	0 11½ @ 0 12½
? sack	2 40 @ 2 40	Tallow	0 10 @ 0 12
Iron, bar	0 05	Wheat, White	0 95 @ 1 05
Lard	0 10 @ 0 12	Red	0 80 @ 0 90
		Wool	0 25 @ 0 30

MARRIED:

At Pine-st. church, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 28th of April, by Rev. Dr. Brainard, Mr. T. M. Hampton, formerly of Thomasville, N. C., and Miss Anna M. Walton, of Philadelphia.

At Georgetown, N. C., on 14th June, by C. Anderson, Esq., Mr. Eli Davis and Miss Milly Evans.

DIED:

In Iredell county, on the 1st June, James Adolphus, son of J. J. and R. J. Nicholson, aged 2 years 10 months and 25 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdon of Heaven."

In this place, on Saturday last, Lillie Bell, daughter of Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Sarah R. Cason, aged about 3½ years.

On the 12th inst., at Eutaw, Ala., Emma Carlton Ayer, consort of H. W. Ayer.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
To Sell or Buy!!
Bacon, Lard, Butter, Corn Meal
FLOUR, Oats, Peas, Eggs, Wheat, Rags, &c. Also,
Brooms, Buckets,
Tubs, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Rice and Ginger; *ALMONDS, CANDY, RAISINS,*
Mackerel, Mullets, Salmon,
Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Bed-Cords, Plow-Lines, Shoe Blacking, Pins, Alum, Salt-Petre, &c., for sale cheap.
TERMS—CASH OR PRODUCE.
J. F. MOOSE.
Salisbury, June 24, e859. 6m

STATESVILLE MALE ACADEMY,
J. B. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL,
JAMES L. HILL, ASSISTANT.
THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution will commence on **Thursday, July 7th, 1859.**
The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.
RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Ses.,	$ 8,00
Higher " " "	12,00
Classical Department, . . "	15,00

Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.
June 24, 1859 29-tf

COOK WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, a woman who understands how to cook and wash, for the balance of the year. Apply at the Express Office. [June 3,

AT JENKINS' CORNER.
Just Received,
5 HHDS. W. I. MOLASSES
20 Sacks prime RIO COFFEE
6 do do Java; 3 do Laguira
3 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar
10 Bbls. Crushed Sugar
5 Bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar
10 Bbls. A. B. and C. Sugar
100 Sacks Salt
For sale cheap for cash or country produce.
J. F. MOOSE,
Salisbury, June 24, 1859. 6m

NOTICE---GOOD MILLER.
THE undersigned is desirous of getting a Situation to manage a good set of Grist or Flouring Mills. He has had over thirty years experience in that line of business, and having always given full satisfaction, can produce good testimonials of recommendation.
Address him to Liberty Hill, Iredell county, N. C., or call at his residence at Laurence & Reynold's Mills, 8 miles north of Statesville, on the South Yadkin River.
JOSEPH ROMINGER.
no27-tf

FOR SALE.
THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING two doors west of Mr. J. W. Stockton's corner. The house is 25X75 feet, and is fitted up expressly for a Grocery and Provision store,—having a convenient cellar. In the absence of the subscriber, call on Mr. A. W. Jamison who is authorised to sell the property. If application be made early, a bargain will be given. Terms will be made easy.
H. B. REESE.
Statesville, N. C. 28-4w.

S. T. WRISTON,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of
Plain and Japanned
TIN WARE!

which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.
I have, also,
COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,
ENAMELED SAUCE JARS.
WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.
Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS
PRESERVING JARS,
for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of
Superior Cooking Stoves.
and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.
Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL,
IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.
THE property of this Institution has recently passed into the hands of Messrs. O. G. and J. F. Foard. Arrangements have been made which place the subscriber in charge as Principal and Proprietor. The public can be assured that the Institution is now placed upon a firm and permanent basis. The school edifice is a three story brick building, with eight rooms for recitation, library and society halls, two large school rooms, and a commodious chapel.
The location is entirely healthy, and few villages in the State are so free from temptations to dissipation as is Olin. It is fourteen miles from Statesville, to which place there are daily trains on the Western Extension Railroad.
The subscriber is a graduate of the University of the State and has an experience of several years as an instructor. With the aid of competent assistants, he hopes to impart correct instruction to his pupils, moral and intellectual.
The libraries of the two Literary Societies offer facilities enjoyed at but few schools.
Tuition in the Classical department $20.00 per session. English, $10,00 to $15,00. Contingent fee, $1.00. Tuition and fees required *in advance.*
Board in good families from $7.50 to $8.00 per month.
The next session will open Wednesday, July 13th, and continue twenty-one weeks.
A. H. MERRITT, A. M.,
Principal.
Olin, Iredell county, N. C., June 17. tf

650 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!!
Lying on Yadkin River.
INTENDING to remove West, the subscriber offers for sale the Valuable Plantation whereon he resides, lying on the Yadkin river and the road leading from Wilkesboro' to Lenoir, in Caldwell county. There are in the tract 650 acres, over two hundred acres of which are under cultivation, including one hundred and fifteen acres of

Good Bottom Land!
The improvements are a plain Dwelling, outhouses, barns and stables, and a spring of pure water. The uncleared land is well timbered, and the location as beautiful and desirable as any farm in Caldwell county.
Persons desirous of buying will please call and examine for themselves. A bargain will be given. Terms, cash.
SANFORD DULA,
Elkville P. O., Caldwell county, N. C.
June 17, 1859. 5t

BELTS!
BELTS!! BELTS!!!
For Wheat Threshers,
FANS, COTTON GINS, SAW-MILLS,
And Machinery of Every Description.
THE BEST BELTING NOW IN USE, and far superior to leather in many respects.
It Will Not Stretch
or draw on one side as leather. The sun will not affect it; rain or water cannot injure it; it requires no oil; the rats will not cut it; your negroes will not steal it for strings or shoe-strings; you can get any length you wish all in one piece without joints, and, I am satisfied, with good care will last any farmer
Twenty Years!
Orders accompanied with the Cash will receive PROMPT ATTENTION, and the freight paid to any point on the railroad or stage line.
CASH PRICES.

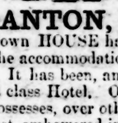
2 inch	12½ cts. per foot.
2½ "	15 " "
3 "	17 " "
4 "	22 " "
5 "	25 " "
6 "	32 " "
7 "	38 " "
10 "	60 " "
11 "	66 " "
12 " 4 ply	92 " "

☞ SEAMLESS BELTS manufactured to order at short notice.

CONDUCTING HOSE
of all sizes, for water or steam pressures, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. Also, Packing of all descriptions, at 50 cents per pound.
J. B. F. BOONE.
June 10, 1859-3t Charlotte, N. C.

CERTIFICATE.
I do hereby certify that I have three Gum Belts, which I got of Mr. J. B. F. Boone, in use in my machinery in my Tan Yard, and have been in use for the last eight or ten months; and as far as I have tried them, I like them better than the leather belts.
Yours respectfully, &c.,
C. C. HENDERSON.
June 6th, 1859. Lincolnton, N. C.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,



MORGANTON, N. C.
This well known HOUSE has been re-opened for the accommodation of the travelling public. It has been, and will continue to be a first class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses, over other houses, is its being almost embowered in shade trees The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day. In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness quietude, commanding one of the first Mountain Views, renders it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the Mountain region. The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and convenience. And he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.
His stables are attended by one of the best, if not the *very best*, Hostlers in the Southern Country—the far-famed "*Silas.*"
About the first of July next, the Western North Carolina Rail Road will be completed to Newton, and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury and Statesville to Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a **Comfortable** and **Commodious Vehicle** to convey passengers on to Morganton. Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton B. S. Johnson, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers for public use, and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any part, to which they may wish to go.
J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, N. C., June 1st, '59. 27-6w

NEW CLOTHING STORE,
In Salisbury.
IF you wish to buy a nice suit of Clothing, for as little money as possible, call at
Head Quarters,
Next door to Brown, Coffin & Mock's, Salisbury, N. C.
DAVID WEIL.
June 3, 1859. tf.

For Sale by FISHER & FOARD,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, Newbern, North Carolina:

9000	Lbs. N. C. Bacon	68	Bbls. Ref. N. O. & W. I. Sugars
25	Bbls. N. Y. Mess Pork	65	Bags Java, Rio, Mar. & Lag. Coffee
10	Tons Peruvian Guano	25	Bbls. Ocean Mess Shad
5	" Phosphatic do.	20	" Ox'n Mc. Blue Fish
5	" California Guano	40	" N. C. Gross & Roe Herring
100	Bbls. No. 1 Land Plaster		No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon.
100	" " Hyd. Cement		in bbls., ½ bbls., ¼ bbls. & ⅛ bbls.
550	Sacks G. A. Salt		Sugar, Soda, & Butter Crackers, at Baker's cash prices.
300	Bbls. Alexandria Lime		
2000	Flour Bags		
2000	Grain Bags		
75	Bbls. N. O. & Mus. Molasses		
20	Half-bbls. N. O. Molas-		

June 6, 1859. 2m

BAKER'S COCOA.
A most delicious article for the Sick and Convalescent—Tranquilizing to weak nerves. Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary.
SALISBURY, N. C.

HOFFLIN'S
Clothing Emporium,
MANSION HOUSE CORNER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Where the best assortment of **Ready Made Clothing** is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.
My Stock consists of
SPRING AND SUMMER
Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.
M. HOFFLIN,
Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.
May 27, 1859.—5-6m

Building Lot for Sale
IN STATESVILLE.
The Lot lying between the Post Office and Jos. W. Stockton's corner, measuring 32 feet front and 169 back, is for sale. Those wishing to purchase will please apply to Mr. C. A. CARLTON.
JOHN H. DALTON.
Feb. 11, 1859.—10-tf

Dissolution.
NOTICE is hereby given that the **Buck Shoal Manufacturing Company**, have terminated their business as a Manufacturing Company and will no longer purchase or vend or manufacture cotton as a joint concern, and no member of said concern has any authority to contract for or on account of said Company or for or on account of any part of said Company.
A. R. LAURENCE.
may 20,'59-tf A. B. F. GAITHER.

Piano for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers a *first-rate* **Piano**, manufactured by Fisher & Co., for sale. It may be seen at the residence of Mrs. E. Howard, near Bethany, belonging to Mrs. Mims, she having removed from this State.
24-tf A. B. F. GAITHER, Agt.

HECKER'S FARINA.
Remarkably Wholesome & Nutritious.
Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
SALISBURY, N. C.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.
JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.,
Are now receiving and opening, in the **Simonton Building,**
A NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF GOODS
FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,
Consisting of a General Assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.
BONNETS, HATS, CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery,
Drugs, Medicines & Dye-Stuffs, Crockery & Glassware,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &C.,
In short, we have in Store, and will keep a general assortment of Goods suited to the wants of the country.
Our Goods have been bought with **CASH**, and will be sold **for CASH, at Low Prices,** or *on Short Time to Punctual Dealers;* our intention being to Sell **at accommodating prices,** and to discard the **LONG CREDIT SYSTEM, short profits and prompt payments** being the best for both merchant and customers.
☞ Please call and examine. We will take pleasure in waiting upon you.
A. W. JAMISON.
A. K. SIMONTON.
STATESVILLE, N. C., OTHO GILLESPIE.
April 4, 1859. 18-tf W. H. MORRISON.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1859.
I AM NOW RECEIVING FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
a new supply of Goods, which I will take pleasure in showing to those wishing to examine them. My Stock consists, in part, of
GROS DE RHINE & FANCY SILKS, BAREGE ROBES & ROBE A LEZ,
CHINTZ ORGANDY ROBES AND ROBE A LEZ,
FRENCH JACONET AND MUSLIN ROBES AND ROBE A LEZ,
And other Dress Goods of various fabrics and neat styles to suit the Season.
WHITE GOODS.
Plain, Dotted and Striped Swiss MUSLINS, Victoria LAWNS and Nansook MUSLINS.
TARLTONS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SLEEVES, IN SETTS.
LADIES' MARSEILLES COLLARS AND SLEEVES, IN SETTS.
LACES, EDGINGS, &c., &c.
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
FLATS AND BLOOMERS.
PICCOLOMINI HOOPED SKIRTS.
Round, Cornered, Printed and Stella Summer SHAWLS.
FRENCH LACE POINTS. CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES.
With a supply of
STAPLE DRY GOODS.
HATS AND CLOTHING.
BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY.
QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.
☞ *Call and see if I will not Sell as Low as the Lowest.*
JOS. W. STOCKTON.
STATESVILLE, April 4, 1859. 18tf

ALL ABOARD FOR HIGH PINTE!
Third Edition, Revised, Enlarged and Removed.
S. J. RICKERT
TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT
HE HAS REMOVED
TO THE
HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED AS THE BOOK STORE,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
Where he is Receiving and Opening the LARGEST STOCK of
CONFECTIONERY,
FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY,
EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.
☞ *CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,*
As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.
If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, he has the article to Restore it:
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
He is also AGENT for
Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINES.
LADIES, if you wish **Preserves, Pickles,** or **Candies;**
GENTLEMEN, if you wish **Presents** for the **LADIES;**
LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish **TOYS;**
S. J. RICKERT'S
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.
STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17tf

GRAND OPENING
OF NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Ahead of Everybody!
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INVITE EVERYBODY to call and see our New Spring Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
They are rich and rare, and far surpass any Stock in beauty that was ever offered in Salisbury. We are selling off DRY GOODS rapidly, and eclipse all competition.
GIVE US A CALL, and we will convince you that our Stock is far *SUPERIOR* to *ANY* that has been offered to the public, and that our prices are down to the LOWEST water mark.
MOTTO—Polite attention to Customers, and Small Profits.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and the Public generally, will find in addition to our Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a splendid Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
Of all sorts, sizes and prices.
HATS, FLATS, AND BONNETS,
Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
WOOD WARE, BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, TWINE, ROPE,
CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE,
and the best Stock of
SUGAR, COFFEE, AND MOLASSES,
ever offered in Salisbury.
We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on us by our friends last Season, and hope, by strict attention to business, and low prices, they will still favor us with their purchases.
Don't fail to CALL AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND ON THE CORNER opposite the Mansion Hotel.
McNEELY & YOUNG.
SALISBURY, N. C., March 25, 1859. 16tf

Agriculture.

Thoughts on Farm Economy.

A cardinal virtue lies in the proper practice of economy. But this practice does not consist with mere stinting and saving—it requires wide and far-reaching views, and a generous and self-reliant spirit, to decide practical questions upon that just basis which secures the greatest measure of success. Thus there is an Economy of the Farm which only the judicious and thoughtful take into account, and which the wisest will not claim fully to comprehend. From the nature of the farmer's calling, with the wide and ever-varying range of influences acting upon it, the best instructed must necessarily remain in the dark upon many subjects which derange his plans and hinder his success.

That light and knowledge, having an important bearing on the true economy of Farming, still remains very generally unused, cannot be denied. We have thought, therefore, that it could not fail to benefit our readers to recall their attention briefly, to some thoughts on the methods of action by which progress is made and improvement accomplished, in the business of agriculture.

We have been economical in expending labor, and lavish in our outlay for land. True economy would indicate the contrary course as the proper one. Thorough and faithful work does not require a large area to exert itself upon—it glories in raising 90 bushels of corn upon one acre rather than on three, in its forty bushels of wheat rather than ten on another acre, and so of all crops. It gives *much labor*—all, in fact, that is required to the best tillage and culture—on *all the land* from which it expects a harvest. It leaves no fertile farm a few inches below its own, all untilled and unemployed, but uses the soil *as far down* as the plants care to send their roots after supplies of food and moisture. It thus saves in the cost of land, in taxes, in fencing, etc., and something in the labor of cultivation, and still produces far more profitable returns than the contrary course. The truth needs urging again and again, that it is better to economise in land than in labor, and many a farmer, if he would sell half his land, and put his whole force and capital into the cultivation of the remainder would make money much faster than he now does.

True economy remembers that "the farmer's study is not to avoid labor, but to *make labor pay well;* and nothing is better established than that the labor of *saving manure*—of increasing its quantity and improving its quality—is the *most profitable* he can perform or employ." He believes this, because he does not expect growth without food, or reaping without sowing. Hence manure to keep up and add to the productive power of the soil is constantly supplied, and thoughtful care in this direction is ever characteristic of the farmer who succeeds. Read the reports of premium farms, of large crops, and of profitable experiments in farming; and high manuring—feeding the land that it may produce abundantly—ever seems the key and the explanation of their success. A judicious expenditure in the collection, preservation, and application of manure, is alwas a paying investment. And there are a thousand sources of fertility now neglected, which it is the province of farm economy to discover and secure. Let us give greater thought to this. We must feed, we again declare, if we expect growth from the soil—and the more generous the farmer, the greater his reward.

A mere glance at first cost cannot decide in many questions of true economy. In farm stock, for instance, it costs little more to raise, to any given age, a good animal than a bad one, while the former may be ten times as profitable as the latter. The good may cost more at first, but they are almost invariably valuable—while the cheaper are very often very poor to keep, and extremely hard to dispose of in market. The best breeds of animals—the best kinds of grain and roots—the best farm implements—the best varieties of fruit—and the best method of culture and disposal of crops—all these are earnestly sought by the truly economical cultivator of the soil.—The subject is a very suggestive one, but the reader can take it up for himself, and follow it out practically in his own operations. We venture to assure him it will not be a losing business, even under any seeming failure, if it incites him to a better knowledge of the Economy of the Farm.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Season and Crops.

Since our last issue we have had but one small shower, the effect of which was soon invisible. The nights and mornings are still cool, and the midday hot. Cotton and corn look pretty fair, but would look a great deal better if they could get an immediate season. The farmers are all very busy gathering their wheat crops, which we learn are excellent. This crop is an abundant one every where this year. The oat crop is not so good, especially the spring oats. Oats should be sowed in the fall in our climate, where we have no hard freezes to destroy it. When sowed in the fall rust seldom overtakes it, and the early spring season always rushes it to maturity before a drought takes place. The fruit crop is a good one, and we are already in the enjoyment of it. Apples, plums, blackberries, &c., form the early portion.—*Lex. (S. C.) Flag.*

Warts on cows' udders may be cured by washing them after milking, for one or two weeks, with brine. It has never been known to fail of a cure.

Business Cards.

JAS. F. BELL, Jr.,
Attorney-at-Law & Solicitor in Equity,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior,) of Iredell and adjoining Counties.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

DR. Y. S. DEAN
Will attend all Calls both in Town and Country. Office on College Avenue, one door west of the Printing Office.
Statesville, N. C. 2

DR. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

Dr. A. A. LAURENCE
HAVING COMPLETED HIS MEDICAL EDUCATION, and located, *permanently,* among them, respectfully presents his claims to the patronage of his friends in Statesville and Iredell.
Statesville, March 8, 1859. 14-tf

GRAD. BALTO. DENTAL COLLEGE,
Is prepared to do
All kinds of Plate-work,
In the neatest and most desirable style, and has all the late improvements known to the Profession.
Teeth filled in the best possible manner. Irregularity of the teeth, diseases of the mouth and antrum successfully treated.
Communications, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
TERMS: Cash or note on completion of work.
☞ **Teeth Extracted without pain.** ☜
Feb. 25.—12-tf

BAKER'S COCOA.
A MOST DELICIOUS ARTICLE
For the sick and convalescent—Tranquilizing to weak nerves. Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
21-3m SALISBURY, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA MECHANICS'
SNOW CAMP
MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY,
ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.
THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing
FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER
WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES,
With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.
The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.

Sugar Cane Crushers.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers,* which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture
Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.
☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

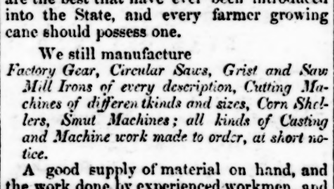
CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,
Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.
Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.

One Double Iron Spout Corn Sheller, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.

One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats, straw, fodder, shucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
Furniture



WARE ROOMS,
IN
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Are constantly receiving from New York, Boston, &c., a general assortment of fine and fashionable FURNITURE, which they will sell at extremely low prices for Cash, and every article warranted to give satisfaction. Those in want of **good Furniture, at very low prices,** will please give them a call.
Also, on hand,
FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Charlotte, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1859.—10-1y

HIDE, OIL,
AND
LEATHER STORE.
D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS, No. 11, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,
Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools
At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.
☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

W. H. Wyatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

THRESHING MACHINES
The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of WHEELER, MILLICK & &O.'S
CELEBRATED
THRESHING MACHINES,
which have given universal satisfaction wherever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale.
A one horse Machine will thresh and separate the wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse, with a combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day.
Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, Asheboro', or any point on the North Carolina Railroad.
Persons desirous to have Threshing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early, to insure getting them in time.
For further information, address the subscriber at Troy's Store, Randolph co., N. C.
JOHN B. TROY.
April 29, 1859. 21-tf

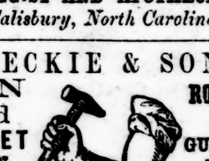
FRENCH BRANDY, PURE!
Peach Brandy, *Pure!* 3 years old.
Apple Brandy, *Pure!* 4 years old.
Corn Whisky, *Pure!* 3 years old.
Port Wine, *Pure!* 6 years old.
Sweet Wine, *Pure!*
Madeira Wine, *Pure!*
Claret Wine, *Pure!*
Champagne Wine.
Sillery *Gold Medal Brand*
Porter and Ale.
London Gin.
A large supply for Medicinal and Sacramental uses;
Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE CHEAPEST!
THE MOST RELIABLE!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!
Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs!
THE MOST CONSTANT ATTENTION!!!
by the
Proprietor himself,
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, North Carolina.

LECKIE & SON,
TIN and SHEET IRON WARE.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING, etc., etc.
Statesville, N. C.,
WOULD most respectfully call upon a generous public to sustain them in their line of business, as they will find it to their advantage to do so.
They will keep on hand all kinds of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, and make to order at the shortest notice. They have had good success in Roofing and Guttering with Tin, and would say to one and all, that they are prepared, at the shortest notice, to do any and all jobs of this kind, at home and at a distance, on low terms.
STOVES.—They will be in receipt of a lot of *COOK, PARLOR and SHOP STOVES,* also other articles in the Housekeeping line, in a short time.
They will sell very low for cash, or to punctual dealers, all of their Wares, and, in all cases warrant them to be made of the best materials, and workmanship inferior to none.
Old Copper, Pewter, and Produce taken in exchange for work. Give us a call and try us. LECKIE & SON.
April 22, 1859. 20-1y

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS!!
J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON
HAVING entered into Partnership for the purpose of conducting a
DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS,
IN STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Respectfully inform the Public that they are now receiving direct from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive and well assorted Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS
BOOTS, SHOES,



HATS, CAPS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
and other articles too tedious to enumerate.
— Also —
GROCERIES
of every description; and other
FAMILY SUPPLIES;
All of which will be sold very Low
For Cash or Country Produce.
Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call.
March 31, 1859. 17-6m

HECKER'S FARINA.
Remarkably Wholesome & Nutritious.
Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
SALISBURY, N. C.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs!
THE MOST CONSTANT ATTENTION!
by the
Proprietor himself,
W. H. WYATT,
SALISBURY, N. C.
21-3m

DRUGS.
To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.
Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Offer a very large and varied Stock of
DRUGS, Medicines, &c.
OILS, &c.
Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.
TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to $1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.
LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.
BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl. —very low.
VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.
JAPANS, Black and Brown.
PAINTS, &c.
PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 8¾ to 12½ cts. per lb.
SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.
A large assortment of
PAINT BRUSHES.
French and American
WINDOW GLASS,
From 8X10 to 30X44.
PUTTY,
Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.
French, English, and German
PERFUMERY.
TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.
GENUINE COLOGNE.
Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.
Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.
Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills** and **Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.
FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.
SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.
CIGARS, by the 1,000.
GARDEN SEEDS,
Just received, from **Landreth & Son,** of PHILADELPHIA, and from **Thorburn,** of NEW YORK.
GRASS SEEDS, last crop;
RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.
List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

PHYSICIANS
Will find a select Stock of
Pure Chemicals,
EXTRACTS,
PHARMACEUTICAL
Preparations,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c.,
Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,
AT
HENDERSON & ENNIS'S
Drug Store,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

LIME! LIME!
I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.
may 13-23

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
n. 21, 1859.—7-tf

STEVENSON & BOWEN,
LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH,
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN,
Formerly of LINCOLNTON, N. C.,
And REMOVED to the large Store,
3 North 3d Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA,
There an **Increased Stock** will be kept, and inducements offered equal to any House in the Trade.
n. 28, 1859.—8-6m

SIMONTON HOUSE.
THE Subscribers having become lessees of this spacious new Hotel, located near the Public Square and Court House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first-class Hotel in the Union.
MRS. M. A. WREN & SON.
July 3. 31-tf

WILSON & NEWHARD,

WATCHMAKERS
AND
JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
August 28, 1858.

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the
CHARLOTTE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.
The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.
E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

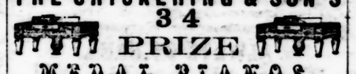
HARNESS MAKING AT OLIN.
Weaver Brothers
Keep constantly on hand, at their Manufactory in OLIN, a large assortment of
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and everything else usually kept in a Harness Establishment.
We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains, to give us a call before buying elsewhere. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposits of Harness at Statesville, with J. W. Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & Co.; Jonesville, with Thos. T. Maxwell. 44-1y

3,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.
WANTED,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*
For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49-tf

JENKINS & AYER
Take pleasure in informing the Public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the
Boot and Shoe Line,
at their Shop in the basement of the "Simonton House." *All work Warranted,* "Dick" is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit," 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms moderate.
Statesville, Jan. 16. tf

LIVERY STABLE,
Statesville, N. C.
WE having obtained the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that we are prepared to
Hire Horses and Buggies,
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.
We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.
All is under the management of the Proprietors, and no fear need be entertained.
33-tf BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.

THE CHICKERING & SON'S
34



PRIZE
MEDAL PIANOS.
THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the Public respectfully, that he guarantees every instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
Address,
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Nov. 3, '58. Wilmington, N. C.
P. S.—To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N. C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.
J. W. WOODWARD
IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared
To Do All Kinds of Work
formerly done at the Establishment.
All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.
Feb. 27. 13-tf

HECKER'S FARINA.
Remarkably Wholesome and Nutritious.
Just Received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
21-3m Salisbury, N. C.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
For sale at this Office.

McLEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
Persons passing through, or coming to
STATESVILLE,
Can be accommodated
With Meals at 25 cents each;
and comfortable
LODGINGS at the same rate.
Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms. JOS. A. McLEAN.
Oct. 19.

HECKER'S FARINA.
REMARKABLY Wholesome and Nutritious. Just received by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
Salisbury, N. C.

NEW MARBLE YARD.
H. C. MALCOLM,
PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,
Salisbury, N. C.,
Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a
MARBLE YARD,
Opposite the Mansion Hotel,
Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either
IMPORTED
ITALIAN
OR
AMERICAN MARBLE.
Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.
He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.
Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

HOUSE AND LOT
For Sale.
The Subscriber offers for Sale
A **HOUSE & LOT** in STATESVILLE, near the Female College.
The Lot contains two acres of ground. The Improvements have all been put up within the last three years; and in the yard there is a Well of excellent Water.
Any person desirous of locating in this healthy and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.
Possession can be given at any time.
Oct. 1st. 44tf J. A. DAVIS.

RAILROAD NOTICE!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
NEW, CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
FOR FREIGHT
For the Interior of North Carolina.
MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the Northeastern Railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a
Cheap and Expeditious Route
from the Seaboard has been opened to them.
All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North-Eastern Railroad will be forwarded *Free of Commission.*
No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse, until sent for.
A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.
S. S. SOLOMONS,
37-tf *Engineer & Superintendent.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
In times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effects of Drugs, &c.
Various *Reports* and *Tracts* on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.
Address, for Reports or Treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia.
By Order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *President.*
Secretary. 45

BAKER'S COCOA.
A most delicious Article for the Sick
and Convalescent. Tranquilizing to Weak Nerves. Just received by
W. H. Wyatt,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Salisbury, N. C.

Wanted,
5,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be paid in *CASH.*
Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
March 11, '59. 14-tf

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BOOK and JOB
PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms,
AT THE
IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

MANSION HOTEL,
Salisbury, N. C.
THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in
HIS ROOMS.
His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.
A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM. ROWZEE.
May 29, 1858. 26-tf

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
January,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.
WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.
SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.
HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.
HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.
WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.
MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.
TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.
LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.
R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic,* a *Laxative,* and, under some circumstances, as an *Alterative.* It is not only a *Cathartic,* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most *Cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.
The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole of our organism—the Liver—suffers in consequence. Having turned to in the duty line, and one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy always at hand, by the use of which he may disengage from it to which it is liable.
To prove that this remedy is not found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and be convinced to the contrary.
These Gums remove all disease from the stomach, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, thus invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the whole system, purifying the blood, and in the cause of the disease—whole machinery, removing effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents Nightmare.
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels and cures Costiveness.
One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia
☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.
One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.
Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera or Cholera.
Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.
☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mercury.
☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all disease from the skin.
☞ One dose taken a short time before eating gives tone to the appetite, and makes food digest well.
One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms. While Bowel complaints yield to two or two doses cures at almost to the first dose.
Children; there is no such remedy in the world, as it never fails.
☞ A few bottles cures chronic Worms, and in no other medicine or physician can be relied on as in this.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhoid Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 325 Broadway, New York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by
S. J. RICKERT.
Statesville Feb. 16-11

Simonton Tannery.
I WILL continue the **Tanning Business,** with **John Hubbard as Foreman,** and expect to keep at my Office, and the Stores in Statesville, a large lot of **Sole, Harness,** and **Upper Leather, Calf** and **Sheep Skins,** &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Barter.
I will pay the highest prices in Cash or Leather for hides and Bark.
R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1860.—5-1y